

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1912—VOL. IV., NO. 58

PRICE TWO CENTS

STATE FINANCE BOARD PLANS DESCRIBED AT LEGISLATIVE HEARING

Speaker Cushing, Representative White and Others Point Out Need of Change of Methods in This State

BILLS EXPLAINED

Newton Man Says Operation of Walker Measure Has Caused Much Undesirable Notoriety for Massachusetts

Governor Foss' recommendation for the creation of a state finance commission was given a hearing today by the ways and means committee, together with the petition of Speaker Cushing, Thomas W. White and Courtney Crocker for a change in the method of supervising state expenditures.

Representative White of Newton was heard first for his bill. He explained that the Walker bill of 1910 had not proved satisfactory. Under its operation the state attained a great deal of undesirable notoriety and the ways and means committee was furnished with a great deal of misinformation by the experts employed by Governor Foss. Mr. White explained that his bill provided for the supervision of expenditures by the finance committee of the Governor's council which consists of the Lieutenant Governor and four other members. He made this provision because he believes the state to be heavily overburdened with commissions now.

Speaker Cushing said that in drafting his bill he had gone over the whole subject with Nathan A. Matthews, former mayor of Boston, Director Gettemy of the bureau of statistics and John A. Sullivan of the Boston finance commission. In his opinion one board could not do all that should be required, so he had provided that municipal finances should be looked after by a commission consisting of the director of the bureau of statistics, the tax commissioner and one other state officer, preferably the state treasurer. The fact that such a commission is investigating and will publish the facts about the financial standing of the various municipalities should act as a deterrent to reckless financial methods, he said.

"The Walker act for an investigation of state expenditures by the Governor, assisted by experts, has not proven satisfactory," said Mr. Cushing. "In England the chancellor of the exchequer has a department which supervises the expenditures of the other departments. Last year's debate in the House showed a feeling that the investigation by experts has not proven satisfactory. This state should have some permanent paid official to supervise the expenditures. Such an official could also act as clerk of the ways and means committee. Some of the state departments have practically no supervision under the present plan. It should be the duty of someone to prepare a proper budget at the beginning of each year."

"In a few years," said Mr. Cushing, "the ways and means committee would have at hand all the information which it might require." The speaker also advocated general legislation giving the Governor authority to appoint special commissions to investigate the finances of cities when the mayors of such cities or any body of citizens petitioned for such an investigation.

Former Mayor Matthews of Boston said that the work of supervision should be not only of state finance, but of city, county and town finance as well. The public debt, unchecked, is running up to alarming figures and threatens disaster, he said. As to the supervision of state departments, Mr. Matthews advocated the appointment of an officer comparable to the auditor of a city to furnish information to the Legislature. The hearing was continued to next week, when Mr. Matthews will finish his remarks.

A large delegation of savings bank and real estate men was before the

(Continued on page four, column four)

TROLLEY PROBLEMS IN WESTERN PART OF STATE THRESHED OUT

Residents of Nearly a Score of Towns Express Their Views Before Legislative Committee at Springfield

BILLS ARE FAVORED

Only Opposition Appears From Chester and Becket Which Are Deprived of Railway Service by Change

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Residents of nearly a score of western Massachusetts towns came to Springfield Thursday and spoke in favor of various bills providing for trolley extensions from Springfield and the connection of Springfield with Pittsfield. The street railway committee of the Legislature conducted a hearing in Harmony hall, 13 of the 15 members being present, and there were more than 200 representatives of the towns in attendance. Late in the afternoon the committee adjourned the hearing until next Tuesday and Wednesday, when it will be continued in Boston.

The bills which the committee is considering provide for taking over by the New Haven road of the Springfield Street Railway Company, which is now held by the New England Investment & Security Company, independent of the New Haven road. The change in ownership is necessary, according to the petitioners, in order to finance the construction of a trolley road from Huntington to Cummington, another from Feeding hills to Granville, through the town of Southwick, and to change the prescribed route for the connecting link between the Springfield and Berkshire systems so that it would run from Russell to Blandford, through Otis to West Becket. More than 50 prominent residents of the towns spoke in favor of the bills, pleading that transportation such as the extensions will give are necessary for the development of a vast section of the state that possesses great natural advantages but which cannot be utilized because of lack of transportation.

Opposed to the petitions are the towns of Chester and Becket, which will lose trolley connections they would have obtained had the Berkshire Street Railway Company held to its original intention of building straight down the Westfield river valley from West Becket to Huntington, passing through Chester, and the city of Springfield, which is lined up in opposition because there is some question as to the effect the extensions will have on the watershed of the city's new water supply system.

The Rev. John W. Willard, pastor of the Congregational church in Worthington, was the chief speaker for the United Hill Towns Transit Association. He reviewed conditions in the western Hampshire hills and answered many questions put to him by members of the committee. The town clerks of all the towns affected were present and most of them addressed the committee. The lines which the bills affect will be something over 50 miles in length if they are put through.

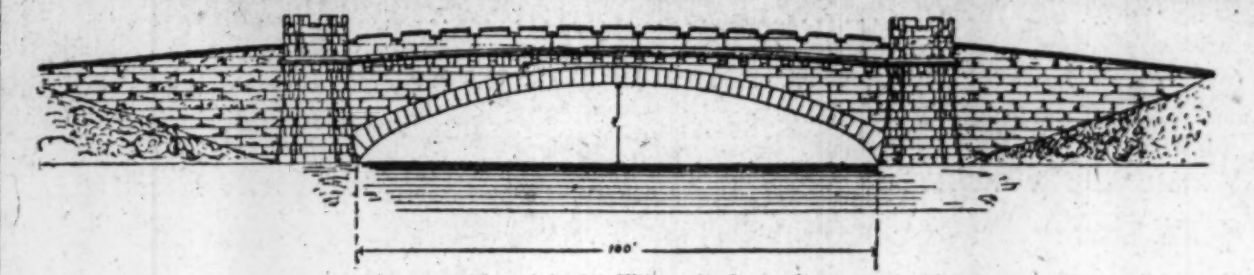
MR. MORGAN AIDS LONDON Y. M. C. A.

NEW YORK.—The Young Men's Christian Association in London has received a cable despatch from Lord Kinnaird at Cairo saying that J. Pierpont Morgan has promised to give the last \$50,000 necessary to complete the total of \$500,000 which it was expected to collect during the 12 days' campaign last month, says a London despatch to the New York Herald.

THREAD STRIKE OVER

FALL RIVER.—The strike of the twisters at the American Thread Company's plant over the 54-hour law has ended. The majority of the strikers have returned to work. The mill management made no concessions to the strikers.

WATERTOWN ASKS FEDERAL AID IN BUILDING NEW BRIDGE TO SPAN THE CHARLES RIVER



Design of structure which will form a part of improvements along North Beacon street to cost \$200,000

NEW BOSTON HARBOR SURVEYS PROPOSED IN FEDERAL MEASURE

Government surveys for a 40-foot channel from the Boston outer harbor to President roads and for deep-water connections with all docks that may be constructed by the state are proposed by Congressman George P. Lawrence of Massachusetts, who will have the necessary provisions inserted in the bill of the rivers and harbors committee of which he is a member.

Congressman Lawrence will have these two surveys inserted in his harbor bill in order to cooperate with the directors of the port of Boston in their work of developing the waterfront.

"Congressman Lawrence's two schemes are excellent ones," said Mayor Fitzgerald today, "and I hope they will go through, although we are pretty well situated already in the way of deep waterways. A 40-foot channel to the bay will be a grand investment and will add materially to the accommodations of Boston harbor."

"From my point of view it is too bad that Boston cannot do something for herself in the way of improvements which are necessary to the welfare and commercial growth of the city. It seems to me unfair to ask or expect the United States government to spend millions of dollars in Boston improvements when the city refuses to spend a few thousands for such an obvious improvement as the extension of Arlington street."

Timothy E. Byrnes, vice-president of the New Haven and Boston & Maine systems, said that of course he was favorable to the improvements projected in the Lawrence clause. "I think it would be a fine thing for the harbor and ought to be done," he said.

Edward H. Fitzgibbon, vice-president of the Grand Trunk system at the Hotel Touraine said in regard to the surveys recommended: "I am interested in any development of this port that would tend to open it up wider for more business."

GERMAN FLEET PREPARES TO VISIT

(By the United Press)
BERLIN.—Definite orders were issued to the navy department today by Emperor William to prepare the squadron that is to visit the United States in return for the visit to Kiel by the American squadron under Rear Admiral Badger last year. The commander will be of high rank.

EXPRESS COMPANIES TO BE PROSECUTED FOR OVERCHARGING

WASHINGTON.—At the hearing on French rates before the interstate commerce commission on Friday Commissioner Lane indicated an intention to prosecute express companies for overcharging shippers.

W. A. Ryan, one of the investigators for the commissioner, presented in tabular form his examination of one month's business by the Adams Express Company. He showed that \$67,000 in overcharges were turned into the company's treasury.

T. B. Harrison, counsel for the company, explained what are known as "over-prepayments" and asserted that he would be able to show that not more than 20 per cent of the \$67,000 actually remained in the company's treasury.

He added that positive instructions were given by the company to all its representatives to make refunds on all discoverable overcharges.

"Well," said Commissioner Lane, "it is conclusively established that the agents of the companies themselves do not understand the tariffs and regulations of the companies. By an examination of the business of the companies for one day we find more than 3000 overcharges. Now, then, we propose to prosecute the companies for making these overcharges. They are clearly violations of the law."

SUBMARINE CREW MISSING

(By the United Press)
LONDON.—Lieuts. S. M. Orland and E. Falcon and nine men, who were on the submarine A3 when it went down after colliding with the torpedo boat Hazard off the Isle of Wight, are missing.

SECRETARY NAGEL IS PROMINENT FIGURE AT CHAMBER DINNER

Charles Nagel, secretary of the department of commerce and labor, is in Boston today to attend the third annual dinner of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the Hotel Vendome tonight and at which he will be one of the speakers.

Mr. Nagel lunched with D. Chauncy Brewer and other prominent chamber members at Youngs hotel this afternoon. John W. Weeks, congressman from Massachusetts, will also speak at the dinner tonight, his topic being "Currency Reform."

Secretary Nagel is expected to spend the day in conference with local business men about affairs in which the department of commerce and labor is concerned.

What Secretary Nagel's topic is to be at tonight's dinner is not known. There are a number of undertakings, however, in which the chamber has been working in close connection with the department of commerce and only Thursday representatives of the Boston organization were in Washington conferring with Mr. Nagel and other officials relative to reorganization of the steamboat inspection service. Another question is the plans for the new immigrant station.

A plan for a national organization of trade boards is expected to be presented by Mr. Nagel and his speech is expected to be the most important he has ever made regarding commercial interests.

Mr. Nagel agrees with business men that there should be a semi-official body like the British Board of Trade to promote the government's cooperation with commerce. His plan has the support of President Taft.

One experiment along the lines of a national trade body has failed owing to defects in organization. Mr. Nagel's plan is designed to avoid the difficulties of the unsuccessful scheme.

The annual dinner of the chamber is to be made a gala event. It is probable that President Joseph B. Russell will preside and make his first public appearance before the members of the chamber. Special souvenirs and other features are being prepared.

NEW ORDINANCES TO BE DISPOSED OF BY COMMITTEE

Ordinances relative to the extension of the building limits and the hanging of portraits and setting of statues in Faneuil hall will be disposed of at the meeting of the committee on ordinances of the city council tonight. Others will be those establishing the fire limits of Hyde Park, reducing the height necessary to get into the fire department and creating a recreation department.

MR. DARROW TO PLEAD SATURDAY

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Clarence S. Darrow, formerly chief counsel for the McNamara brothers, was arraigned before Presiding Judge Hutton of the superior court Thursday on the jury bribery in the dynamite trial. Judge Hutton designated Saturday as the date for pleas to both indictments.

PRESIDENT TAFT SENDS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS ON ALASKA, STRIKES AND INCREASED COST OF LIVING

I AM not in favor of government ownership where the same certainty and efficiency of service can be had by private enterprise."

But "the conditions presented in Alaska" are such as to warrant the government in building and owning a trunk-line railroad which it can lease.

"I think the United States owes it to Alaska and to the people who have gone there to take an exceptional step and to build a railroad that shall open the treasures of Alaska."

"I have already recommended to Congress the establishment of a bureau of commission government, for Alaska."

"I think it better that the power of control (of water-power sites) should remain in the national government than that it should be turned over to the states."

"I earnestly recommend the establishment of a bureau of national parks."

"There is no doubt but that a commission could" disclose "the reasons for the high prices that have so distressed the people of the world and give information upon which action might be taken to reduce the cost of living."

An international inquiry into this high cost of living is proposed and Congress is asked for \$20,000 to defray the United States' part of the expenses.

Strike of "the street cleaners recently in New York illustrates the serious danger to public well-being and the inadequacy of the existing social machinery to prevent such occurrences."

"What is needed is some system, devised by patient and deliberate study in advance, that will meet these constantly recurring and clearly foreseeable emergencies."

"What is urgently needed today is a reexamination of our laws bearing upon the relations of employer and employee" as the first step "in bringing about an adjustment of those relations better suited to the newer conditions of industry."

A law is proposed making it a misdemeanor to sell goods "which bear upon their face a statement that they have been manufactured in some particular country when the fact is otherwise."

"Erection of a building to contain the public archives" is recommended.

MADERO TO GET JUAREZ AGAIN

EL PASO, Tex.—The city of Juarez in Mexico will be restored to the control of the Madero government before many hours. After a conference with leaders of the mutineers there today Colonel Estrada, who was deposed as commandant of the city when the garrison rebelled, announced that an agreement had been reached between the government and the rebels whereby Ciudad Juarez was to be restored to Madero.

Governor Gonzales of the state of Chihuahua, effected the agreement. It provides that all the mutineers of the Juarez garrison are to be dismissed from the service, are to receive all the back pay coming to them and to return to their homes.

Gov. Noel Trying to End Strike

CHICAGO.—Governor Noel of Mississippi has asked international officers of shopmen's unions to meet him and consider a proposition to settle the Illinois Central strike.

Mr. Kline says conditions on Harmon lines are more favorable for the strikers than since the shopmen's strike started, nearly three months ago.

Gov. Noel Trying to End Strike

CHICAGO.—Governor Noel of Mississippi has asked international officers of shopmen's unions to meet him and consider a proposition to settle the Illinois Central strike.

Mr. Kline says conditions on Harmon lines are more favorable for the strikers than since the shopmen's strike started, nearly three months ago.

Gov. Noel Trying to End Strike

CHICAGO.—Governor Noel of Mississippi has asked international officers of shopmen's unions to meet him and consider a proposition to settle the Illinois Central strike.

Mr. Kline says conditions on Harmon lines are more favorable for the strikers than since the shopmen's strike started, nearly three months ago.

Gov. Noel Trying to End Strike

CHICAGO.—Governor Noel of Mississippi has asked international officers of shopmen's unions to meet him and consider a proposition to settle the Illinois Central strike.

Mr. Kline says conditions on Harmon lines are more favorable for the strikers than since the shopmen's strike started, nearly three months ago.

Gov. Noel Trying to End Strike

CHICAGO.—Governor Noel of Mississippi has asked international officers of shopmen's unions to meet him and consider a proposition to settle the Illinois Central strike.

Mr. Kline says conditions on Harmon lines are more favorable for the strikers than since the shopmen's strike started, nearly three months ago.

Gov. Noel Trying to End Strike

CHICAGO.—Governor Noel of Mississippi has asked international officers of shopmen's unions to meet him and consider a proposition to settle the Illinois Central strike.

Mr. Kline says conditions on Harmon lines are more favorable for the strikers than since the shopmen's strike started, nearly three months ago.

Gov. Noel Trying to End Strike

CHICAGO.—Governor Noel of Mississippi has asked international officers of shopmen's unions to meet him and consider a proposition to settle the Illinois Central strike.

Mr. Kline says conditions on Harmon lines are more favorable for the strikers than since the shopmen's strike started, nearly three months ago.

Gov. Noel Trying to End Strike

CHICAGO.—Governor Noel of Mississippi has asked international officers of shopmen's unions to meet him and consider a proposition to settle the Illinois Central strike.

Mr. Kline says conditions on Harmon lines are more favorable for the strikers than since the shopmen's strike started, nearly three months ago.

HIGH COST OF LIVING AND STRIKES CALLED MENACE BY MR. TAFT

Investigation of Cause of Both Recommended in His Special Message Sent in to Congress

ALASKA ROAD ASKED

Proposed That U. S. Build Line, Although Government Ownership Is Opposed on General Principles

WASHINGTON.—Investigation of the problems of labor and capital that cause strikes and industrial discontent is proposed by President Taft in a special message sent to Congress today. The President's views on the high cost of living, government ownership of public utilities, Alaskan development, rehabilitation of the public land laws and a score of minor problems are touched on, also.

"We all see the grave objections to strikes and lockouts, however necessary they may be in extreme cases," says Mr. Taft, "and we are ready to criticize the more extreme phases of the industrial conflicts, such as boycotts and blacklists, but we leave the situation such that industrial disputes lead inevitably to a state of industrial war in which these are the only weapons left to the two combatants."

On the high cost of living the President urges the appropriation of \$20,000 for a commission to cooperate with similar foreign bodies in an investigation, declaring that the "phenomenon of rising prices" was general throughout the world.

Speaking of government ownership, though not referring to the federal control of telegraph lines advocated by Postmaster General Hitchcock, the President declared himself opposed to the idea in many instances, "where the same certainty and efficiency of the service can be had by private enterprise."

President Taft's message in full is as follows:

"There is no branch of the federal jurisdiction which calls more imperatively for immediate legislation than that which concerns the public domain, and especially, the part of that domain which is in Alaska. The report of the secretary of the interior, which is transmitted herewith, and the report to him of the Governor of Alaska, set out the public need in this regard with great force and in satisfactory detail."

The progress under the reclamation act has made clear the defects of its limitations, which should be remedied. The rules governing the acquisition of homesteads, of land that is not arid or semi-arid, are not well adapted to the perfecting of title to land made arable by government reclamation work."

I concur with the secretary of the interior in his recommendation that, after entry is made upon land being reclaimed, actual occupation as a homestead of the same be not required until two years after entry, but that cultivation of the same shall be required, and that the present provision under which the land is to be paid for in 10 annual installments shall be so modified as to allow a patent to issue for the land at the end of five years' cultivation and three years' occupation, with a reservation of a government lien for the amount of the unpaid purchase money. This leniency to the reclamation homesteader will relieve him from occupation at a time when the condition of the land makes it most burdensome and difficult, and at the end of five years will furnish him with a title upon which he can borrow money and

(Continued on page seven, column one)

RELEASE OF ETTOR, MILL STRIKE LEADER, IS SOUGHT IN BOSTON

Habeas Corpus Proceedings Begun in Supreme Court by Attorney for I. W. W. Organizer and Editor

HEARING TOMORROW

Judge Braley Orders Lawrence Jailer to Appear and Show Cause Why Prisoners Should Not Be Released

On petitions filed today with the supreme court by George E. Roewer, Jr., counsel for Joseph J. Ettor, the Lawrence strike leader, and Antonio Giovannitti, editor of a socialist newspaper, asking that they be released on reasonable bail Judge Braley issued order of notice against Jesse Brown, keeper of the Lawrence jail, where the prisoners are held, on a charge of complicity in the shooting of Anna Lopez during rioting last Monday.

Mr. Roewer declared that Mr. Ettor was not in any way connected with the slaying of the woman.

The action in court followed a public statement by George Fred Williams to the effect that Mr. Ettor was arrested in defiance of the law. Mr. Roewer conferred with Mr. Williams on the case.

The contention of Mr. Ettor's attorney is that the woman was shot by a policeman and he declares that Mr. Ettor could not justly be charged with having anything to do with the tragedy, even remotely.

Two petitions were filed, one for Mr. Ettor and one for Mr. Giovannitti. Petitioners state that they are informed and believe and that the commonwealth has no information as to who is the principal in the slaying of the Lopez woman and that it has taken no steps to apprehend the principal. Therefore, it is contended, the arrests were illegal.

Mr. Brown is ordered to appear in the supreme court at Boston tomorrow morning to show cause why Mr. Ettor and the editor should not be released.

Mr. Brown will be represented by James M. Swift, the attorney-general.

John Breen Shown as Informant in "Dynamite Plot" Cases in Lawrence

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Interest in the strike situation centered today in the hearings of eight persons before Judge J. J. Mahoney in police court in the conspiracy charges arising from the finding of dynamite in a house on Oak street. The defendants are John Breen, a figure in Lawrence politics, Joseph Asaf, David Bashara, David Roshied, Mary Sherik, Teckla Roshied, Farrix Marad and Urbano D. Prato.

Samuel C. Logan, assistant city marshal, conducted the prosecution and John P. S. Mahoney, John G. Walsh and John P. Kane appeared as counsel for the defendants.

Inspector Rooney of Boston testified that information of the presence of dynamite reached him through Mr. Breen. He brought his information to the chief inspector's office in Boston and it was agreed that they should go to Lawrence. The inspector called on City Marshal O'Sullivan and Inspector Kelleher. Here they waited for their informant. His name had not been disclosed before, and Judge Mahoney asked who it was. Mr. Rooney replied that it was John Breen.

The inspector said he went with some of the police to 292 Oak street and found Farrix Marad and David Bashara in the

(Continued on page four, column two)

LAWRENCE WILL REGAIN ITS STRIDE, SAYS MAYOR

LAWRENCE, Mass.—With the whole country watching the events in this city, the citizens are keenly sensitive as to how the outside world views conditions in Lawrence either before or during the textile strike. In interviews with Mayor Michael A. Scanlon and C. F. Lynch, commissioner of safety, statements are presented which show the attitude of the authorities.

"I fully realize," said Mayor Scanlon, "that this city has been placed in a light far from pleasant. Of course, what I may say is, perhaps, only the expression of an individual, but I agree that the country, at large, ought to be enlightened in respect to certain phases that have developed with the strike."

"We have here a situation as unique as it is distressing."

"The Lawrence strike is a cause no less than an effect. The industrial disturbance came like a bomb shell among us, and while it would be wrong to say that we were not aware that dissatisfaction existed in certain quarters, relative to wages, no one thought there would be such means to certain ends."

"It seems to me that in presenting certain facts to the country it is neces-

sary to at once get at the wrong impression which has been permitted to go forth and which has found its way into every corner of broad land. The city of Lawrence has been held up as an example of lawlessness. Readers in distant parts have been told that crime and conflict with the authorities runs wild in the streets. Glaring headlines have spread the news that in New England, in the state of Massachusetts, there is a city where neither persons nor property are secure.

"Now, this is not a fair proposition. I agree that the rioting that occurred on several occasions were not reassuring events, and that the calling out of the militia was not done because there was no use for the extra protection. But we may as well look things squarely in the face."

"It happens that in Lawrence we have a population consisting of so many nationalities that their interests scarcely meet at a single point. This polyglot aggregation is not an easy proposition at its best. I am fully confident that most of these foreigners are law abiding people. But that is no reason why a

(Continued on page four, column one)

If you were out of work, would you not feel grateful for any aid which might be extended you toward finding a position?

Calling attention to the free employment pages of the Monitor will help others.

Send your "Want" ad to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.
The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run FREE ONE WEEK ON THE CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

GENEVA PROFESSOR DESCRIBES MAKE-UP OF SWISS ARMY

Every Man in Country Becomes Liable for Military Service at Early Age and Must Qualify or Pay Tax

CAREFUL SELECTION

(Special to the Monitor)

MONTANA, Switzerland — Professor Roget, professor of English literature at Geneva, a great skier and a well-known authority on the Swiss army, gave an interesting lecture here on that subject. Professor Roget, who in 1905 lectured in England in furtherance of the National Service League, began by commending the work done by this league and said that the Swiss army has been considered a model for English volunteer forces. The principle of liability is embodied in the Swiss army and Professor Roget said that at the age of 19 every man becomes liable for military service, and even if considered for some reason unable to serve, he has to pay a tax. This tax is light for a poor man, and may amount to £50 to £60 if the man is wealthy. Also, in an emergency, these men may be called upon for service.

The Swiss army is equivalent in many ways to the English territorial army, but the great difference is that military service in Switzerland is compulsory, and the army retains an efficiency comparable to the English or German armies by very carefully selecting the men. In fact only 50 per cent of the men are taken, the remainder paying the tax. The men are allotted to the different branches according to their occupations when civilians, and it is possible that in modern warfare the wider outlook obtained by a civilian as a business man may be of great advantage to him as a soldier.

The first eight or ten weeks of the Swiss infantry recruits are passed in barracks and after this they are always in camp. Every autumn 70,000 or 80,000 Swiss, that is, almost a third of the army, are under arms going through maneuvers in the direction of the Tyrol and of the French and German frontiers. After he reaches the age of 30 a Swiss soldier is under arms less frequently and after 40 less frequently still. He has his whole equipment at home and all the men of the same town belong to the same regiment or battery, thus they can mobilize very rapidly.

The five centuries Swiss stamp has on it a representation of the son of William

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON—"The Fortune Hunter."
CASTLE SQUARE—"Product of the Mill."
COLONIAL—"The Pink Lady."
HOLLIS—"The First Lady in the Land."
B. F. KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
MAJESTIC—Hobbs and Dunn in "The Boss."
PARK—"The Country Boy."
PLYMOUTH—"Miss Viola Allen."
SHUBERT—"DeWolfe Hopper in "Pinafore."

BOSTON CONCERTS

SATURDAY—Jordan hall, 8 p. m., piano recital, Miss Edith Thompson.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

FRIDAY—8 p. m., "Manon."
SATURDAY—2 p. m., "The Girl of the Golden West."
SATURDAY—8 p. m., "Tosca."

NEW YORK

ASTOR—"The Red Widow."
BELASCO—"David Warfield."
BROADWAY—"The Wedding Trip."
CASINO—"Sumurun."
CENTURY—"The Garden of Allah."
COHAN—"The Little Millionaire."
COLLIER—"Bunny Pulls the Strings."
CRITCHEL—"Gertrude Elliott."
DAILY—"Rose of Panama."
ELLIOTT—"Bird of Paradise."
EMPIRE—"Ethel Barrymore."
GAIETY—"Officer 666."
HARRIS—"The Talker."
HERALD SQUARE—"The Million."
HIPPODROME—"Spectacles."
Hudson—"Mme. Simone."
KNICKERBOCKER—"Kismet."
LIBERTY—"Elevating a Husband."
LYCEUM—"Mme. Nazimova."
LYRIC—"Little Boy Blue."
MANHATTAN—"Kindling."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Lonesome Pine."
NEW YORK—"The Pearl Maiden."
PARK—"The Queen of Hearts."
REPUBLIC—"The Woman."
THIRTY-NINTH—"Butterfly on Wheel."
WALLACK—"The Greyhound."

CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE—"Passers By."
COLONIAL—"The Spring Maid."
CORT—"Victor Moore."
GARRICK—"Marie Dressler."
GRAND—"Pomander Walk."
LA SALLE—"Louisiana Lou."
LYRIC—"Earl of Pawtucket."
OLYMPIC—"The Woman."
POWERS—"His Neighbor's Wife."
PRINCESS—"Bunny Pulls the Strings."
STUDEBAKER—"The Greyhound."

Tell trying to bend his father's bow. This legend for 600 years has fired the youth of Switzerland, and to shoot straight has been one of their chief aims. Thus a Swiss soldier is called upon to fire a certain number of rounds during the time he is not under arms.

The Swiss cavalry correspond more to mounted infantry. They are not as a rule very good horsemen, but it has been said of them that they stick to their horses wherever the horses go. As a rule the horses are bought in Ireland or England as three-year-olds. They are kept for a year and then sold to the men. The men bid against each other, giving sometimes as much as £40 and the money paid by any man for his horse is handed back to him at the rate of £4 a year. The Swiss native horses are used for the artillery. The guns are supplied by Krupp, while the small arms are made in Switzerland. Many interesting lantern slides were shown and Professor Roget concluded by saying that the principle followed during the maneuvers is that of hiding nothing, for the object of the Swiss army is to convince other nations that Switzerland would be a very difficult country to attack.

HORSE OWNERS ASK SUBSIDY OF BRITISH ARMY AUTHORITIES

Deputation Asserts That Seasoned Animals Must Be Kept in Times of Peace, to Be Ready When Needed

COUNCIL OPPOSES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A deputation representative of horse owners in London and the provinces visited the war office lately, to discuss the subject of the supply of seasoned horses for the army in case of necessity. The deputation was received by Lieut.-Gen. H. Miles, quarter-master-general of the forces.

R. S. Tilling, speaking for the deputation, said that they wished to emphasize the point that unless seasoned horses were kept in time of peace they would not be available in time of war. They desired earnestly to impress on the war office the necessity of preserving this type of horse in the country. The deputation represented owners of from 35,000 to 40,000 horses in the United Kingdom. In the present day no registration fee was sufficient to induce any horse owner to keep up a stud, and unless the war office should subsidize their horses they would not be able to supply animals satisfactory to the authorities. As horse owners they feel that if they are not helped in some way they will no longer be able to maintain their stables. The returns in the census include many soft animals, which would be unfit for army purposes. The proposal they made was that a certain proportion of each owner's stock should be subsidized.

In reply Major General Cowans said that the deputation did not fully realize the position of the army council with regard to territorial associations. Already they had granted £400,000 a year for the supply of horses to the territorial force. This sum covered all incidental expenses and included a sum of £240,000, which was the actual cost of hiring horses. There was undoubtedly, he said, some difficulty in getting seasoned horses and especially artillery horses.

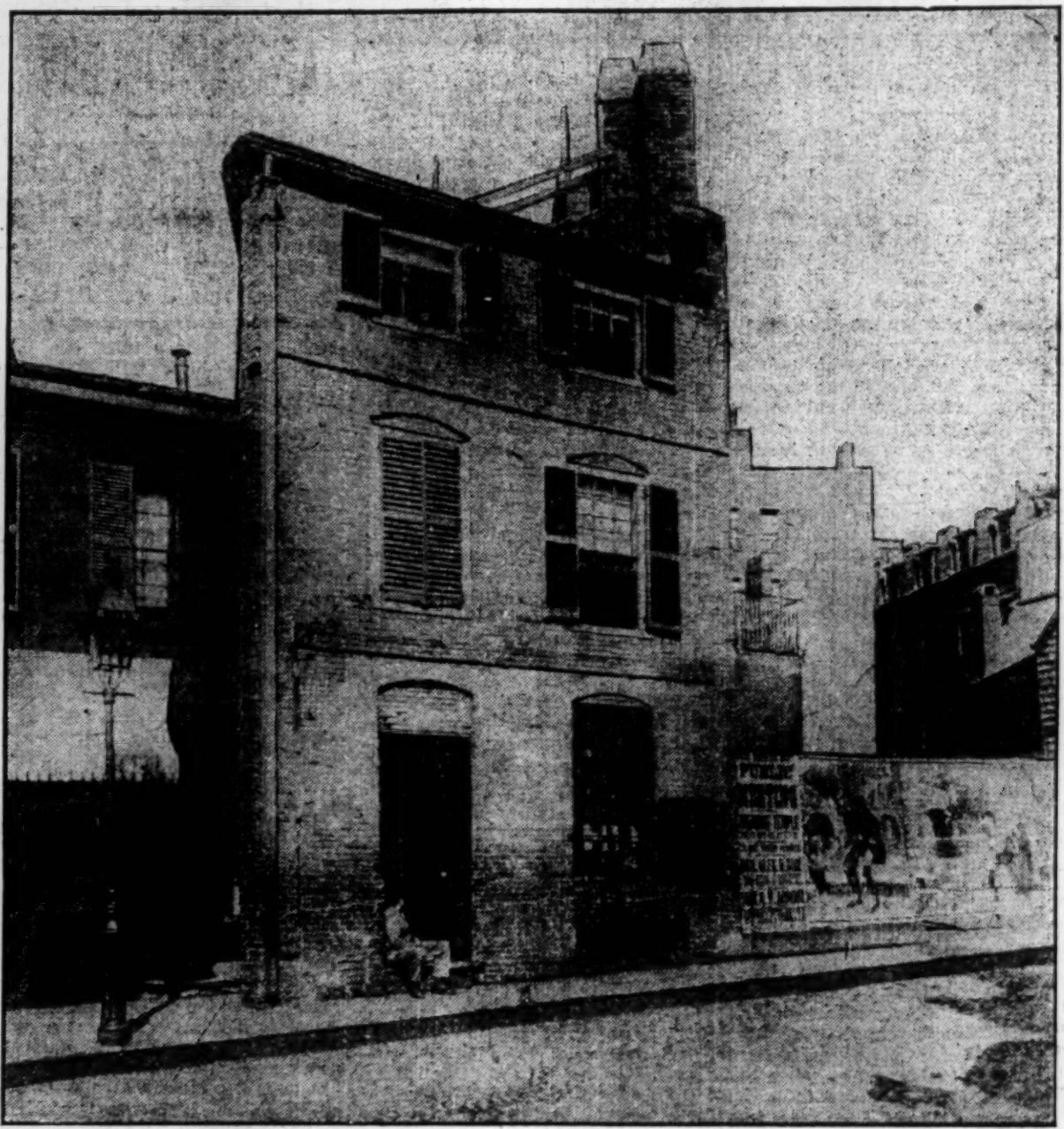
Lieutenant General Miles said that the army council was not in favor of the policy put forward by the deputation in regard to the subsidy. It is impossible to stop the increase of motor traction but at the same time, in his opinion, the deputation were underestimating the number of horses in the country. He assured them that their proposals would be carefully considered by the army council.

PLAN UNIVERSITY IN SOUTH AFRICA

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPETOWN, South Africa—In his recent speech at Moorsburg F. S. Malan, minister of education, foreshadowed the introduction in the forthcoming session of Parliament of a bill dealing with higher education and the foundation of a university. The provisions of the bill had been submitted to Messrs. Wernher, Beit & Co., who had given half a million sterling towards the university scheme, and the bill would be published as soon as they had notified their acceptance of it.

HOUSES AND RELICS OF BOSTON THAT LIVE IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY



The Hichborn house in North square, shown here, is still standing at the entrance to the square, opposite Mountford's corner. It was erected in 1711 by Moses Pierce, a glazier, and it later came into the possession of Nathaniel Hichborn, son of Deacon Thomas Hichborn. It has belt courses and a paneled chimney. Just above is the home of Paul Revere, where he lived from 1770 to 1800. Clark or North square was a military camp and the North meeting-house was located at the upper part of the square, and was torn down to make fuel for the British troops.

HYDE PARK HAS FIRE ENGINE NOW WITH CITY CREW

Hyde Park has its first steam fire engine, John H. Dunn, acting fire commissioner, having assigned a crew from the city proper to comprise the Hyde Park engine company. Commissioner Dunn has also announced the appointment of four new firemen.

Engineer Edward J. Lynch, who has been attached to engine 43, Andrew square, South Boston, for many years, has been shifted to engine 48, at Hyde Park, and Assistant Engineer Francis A. Hoar of engine 27, Elm street, Charlestown, has also been transferred to the Hyde Park company. Hyde Park did not have a steam engine until it became a part of Boston.

Assistant Engineer William P. Kehoe of engine 8, Salem street, has been shifted to engine 27 and Hoseman Richard J. Brough of engine 27 has been transferred to engine 8.

The new men appointed to the department are Edward M. Montgomery, assigned to engine 5, Marion street, East Boston; Humphrey J. Desmond, to engine 9, Paris street, East Boston; Timothy J. Donahue, to engine 31, a fireboat, and John J. McGlinchey, to ladder 21, Saratoga street, East Boston.

COUNCIL MEMBERS WILL BE INDUCTED

The Rev. James Alexander, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian church, has been invited to officiate at the inauguration of the new city council on Monday when one new member, John A. Coulthart, will be added to the board taking the seat vacated by Congressman James M. Curley.

Thomas J. Kenny, Walter Ballantyne and John A. Coulthart, the three members elected at the municipal election, will be inducted.

OPPORTUNITY TO SEE BUILDING

The Immigrants Home, 72 Marginal st., East Boston, will be demolished March 1, and open house will be kept next Tuesday afternoon in order that all interested may visit the building.

TUBE UNDER ALPS NEAR COMPLETION

(Special to the Monitor)

BERNE, Switzerland — Work on the Loetschberg tunnel, the latest to be constructed through the Alps, is rapidly nearing completion and of the total length of over nine miles only about half a mile now remains to be lined and about a furlong has still to be excavated. Though the tunnel is entirely in Swiss territory it is interesting to learn that the workmen employed are almost all Italians.

Work on the approach lines is also making good progress and there is reason to believe that the line from Spiez, through the tunnel, which is to connect with the Simplon line, will be ready, as promised, by the spring of 1913.

ROYAL PORTRAITS TO BE MADE SOON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—John Lavery, an artist whose work is well known and much admired, has been commissioned to paint full length portraits of the King and Queen in morning dress. The order was accepted nearly a year ago, but the duties of the coronation and the durbar festivities have prevented the necessary sittings. Mr. Lavery has lately been hailed by Cunningham Graham as the leader of the Glasgow school.

TEXTILE FABRICS IS SUBJECT

As a part of a course of practical talks at the Boston Y. M. C. U., William J. Dooley, principal of Lowell Industrial school, will give an illustrated address on "Textile Fabrics" Saturday evening. The addition to the union will be publicly opened next Tuesday evening by a bowling match between Allston Golf Club and the Northgate Club of West Newton.

MILITARY AEROPLANES ASKED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The government is to ask Parliament to sanction the expenditure of a sum of 22,000,000 francs (\$4,400,000) on military aeroplanes. The program arranged for the provision of dirigibles will remain as before.

PEACE TREATIES' ADOPTION URGED BY PROF. COLBY

MANCHESTER, N. H. — Immediate ratification of the arbitration treaties was the note sounded in a letter to James L. Tryon, director of the New England department of the American Peace Society, from Prof. James F. Colby, a specialist in constitutional and international law. Professor Colby will be one of the advisory council of the New Hampshire Peace Society which was organized on Thursday with Ernest Fox Nichols, president of Dartmouth as president.

"If this society is to aim to express the public opinion of New Hampshire upon what has become the most pressing of all international problems—the proper mode of settling international controversies—it hardly can fail to declare itself in favor of the ratification by the Senate of the pending arbitration treaties between the United States, Great Britain and France," said Professor Colby.

"From such examination of these treaties as I have been able to make, it is my opinion that article three, which has been the occasion of much adverse criticism, does not propose any unconstitutional delegation of power, and that if these treaties should be ratified without amendment, it would leave the treaty-making power of the Senate unchanged.

"If this noble proposal shall be adopted, our country, though not the first to make its drum-beat or cannon shot heard around the world, may win the far greater honor of being the first among the nations to girdle it with law."

MICHIGAN PLANTS SHIPPED TO JAPAN

CANBY, Ore.—The Canby branch of the R. M. Kellogg Company of Three Rivers, Mich., shipped 2000 strawberry plants to Japan by mail recently.

It is said that the Orient soon will be large purchasers of the plants. They can be sent by mail, parcels post, in 11-pound packages, to Japan, cheaper than they can to Portland.

PALL MALL GAZETTE AND OBSERVER UNITE

Two of Best Known English Journals Will Be Under Editing of J. L. Garvin and Will Make Unique Record

EACH HAS HISTORY

A unique record in English journalism is described by the Monitor's special correspondent in the following appreciation of two famous journals which will now run together, though as entirely separate newspapers, under the editorship of J. L. Garvin.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Two of the best known London papers have just been united under the editorship of J. L. Garvin, a journalist who has shown himself to possess some of the greatest qualifications for the conduct of a great newspaper.

The Observer is a Sunday paper, which has been edited with conspicuous success by Mr. Garvin for some time. The Pall Mall Gazette is an evening paper, which for years has maintained a great reputation.

The Observer has this year come of age in its second century—in plain English, this is the one hundred and twenty-first year of its existence. During that time, it has had a remarkable and brilliant career, and the ability with which it has been edited, and the influence which it has exerted, have never been higher than at the present moment. In the day of dear journals, which is not very far in the past, it was a 3d. Sunday paper. Today, its price has been reduced by one-third and its circulation has no doubt increased in proportion.

The Pall Mall Gazette was first published on Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1865, under the title of the "Pall Mall Gazette, an evening newspaper and review," under the editorship of Frederick Greenwood.

Editor Was Remarkable

Frederick Greenwood was a remarkable editor, and he soon made the paper one of the most influential journals of the day. Nothing, perhaps, will show more clearly his ability than that he was able to group round him a staff which contained Fitzjames Stephen and Leslie Stephen, Sir Henry Maine, Matthew Arnold, R. H. Hutton, George Henry Lewes, George Eliot, Anthony Trollope, Charles Reade and Tom Hughes, every one of whom has a literary reputation something considerably more than parochial.

George Meredith, who knew him well, said of him, "Greenwood was not only a great journalist; he had a statesman's head. The national interests were always urgent at his heart." One incident alone may prove how true this was. It was Greenwood who proposed to Lord Beaconsfield, when he was prime minister, the purchase so successfully carried out of the Suez canal shares, a stroke of statesmanlike genius, the influence of which on European politics it would be hard to exaggerate.

Years later it was in the columns of this Pall Mall that there appeared the articles on the fleet which compelled the admiralty to increase its estimates and led to the somewhat impa-

SENATE PASSES WEYMOUTH BILL

WASHINGTON—The Senate passed on Thursday Representative Weeks' bill providing for the erection of a bridge across Weymouth Back river. Rather than take any chances on a contest in the Senate, Mr. Weeks agreed to let the bill go through as it passed the House.

MR. BRANDEIS IN NEBRASKA

FREMONT, Neb.—Louis D. Brandeis of Nebraska opened his speech-making tour of Nebraska by advocating the policies of Senator La Follette. He devoted his speech on Thursday mostly to decrying the trusts. The policies of Mr. Roosevelt were approved.

BRITISH SUBMARINE SUNK

(By the United Press)

LONDON—The submarine A8 was sunk in a collision with the torpedo boat Hazard off the Isle of Wight today.

LOOSE LEAF BOOKS

Will save you money. See our large stock. We make to order. 25-27 Franklin St.

cient declaration of a great cabinet minister, that one newspaper had done what the opposition had been unable to achieve.

The establishment of the paper was, of course, founded on the famous story of the launching of its namesake in Thackeray's "Pendennis," though it took some 15 years for anybody to realize the value of the great novelist's idea. Anybody who is interested in "Pendennis," and most people are interested in the book which deal at length with the floating of the venture.

"It is to be called the Pall Mall Gazette, sir," Captain Shandon declared, and when Wagg asked "Pall Mall Gazette—why Pall Mall Gazette?" he replied, "Because the editor was born in Dublin, the sub-editor at Cork, because the proprietor lives in Paternoster Row, and the paper is published in Catherine street, Strand. Won't that reason suffice you? Everything must have a name."

For the future, the Observer and the Pall Mall Gazette, running together, though as entirely separate newspapers, will maintain a seven days service under one editor, and so a unique record in English journalism will be attained.

Special Closing Winter Sale

—IN—

Men's and Boys' Departments

IS BEING CONTINUED ALL THIS WEEK

Men's Winter Overcoats

and Ulsters

\$15 to \$50

Formerly \$20 to \$60

Men's Sack Suits

\$15 to \$35

Formerly \$20 to \$45

Youths' Overcoats and Ulsters

\$20 to \$25

Formerly \$25 to \$40

Youths' Sack Suits

\$18, \$22, \$25

Formerly \$25 to \$35

Boys' Overcoats and Reefers

\$6 to \$10

Formerly \$10 to \$18

Boys' Knickerbocker Suits

\$8, \$10, \$11, \$12

Formerly \$11 to \$18

Special reductions on Boys' Shirts and Blouses, and Juvenile Wool, Wash, Sailor and Russian Suits.

Macular Parker Company 400 Washington St

Are You to Travel?

The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about winter resorts, write us whether you wish sea or inland locations at home or abroad, and price you wish to pay. We will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired.

W. B. Clarke Co.
25 & 28 Tremont St.

Leading Events in the Athletic World :: Northwestern Track

NORTHWESTERN HAS GOOD TRACK MEN OUT FOR VARSITY SQUAD

Shotput and High Jump Are Only Events Without Candidates of Promise Trying for Places

DISTANCES STRONG

EVANSTON, Ill.—A goodly squad of regulars and aspirants to the Northwestern University track team are working out daily on the dirt track and field in Patten gymnasium, preparatory to the opening of the indoor season of competition. Coach Omer has not yet been able to size up all the available material, but indications are that the purple will be represented by a stronger team than usual this year. The track events, particularly the distance runs, look strong, as does also the pole vault and hurdles, the team's weakness now appearing to be in the shot-put and high jump.

In the two-mile Northwestern has lost two stars in Watson and Beal, by graduation, but there are left four good men in Thorsen, McCulloch, Smothers and Kraft, all of whom are of first-class varsity caliber. Thorsen and Kraft will also run in the mile, and Thorsen may change off part of the time to the half, as he is fast and has a good sprint. The mile will also have Busby.

Beaton and Hubbard are good in the half; and besides Thorsen, Coach Omer may call on Blair, the speedy quarter-miler, to run the 880 in addition to his regular event. Blair is good for between 51s and 62s anytime in the quarter, and will lead the field at this distance. Linn, the basketball man, Pierce of the football team and Steffy are all quarter-milers who promise to develop considerable ability this season.

Blair and Linn are also available for the dashes and are speedy. Shenk, last year's third place winner, is perhaps the fastest man on the team, and the sprints will have the added strength of Pierce. The hurdles will be strong events for Coach Omer, perhaps the second best hurdler on the squad. Shaw is considered the best man in the West, Case being the only man on the team who is a hurdler. Nourse, the hurdler from Washington State University, will be a big help in these events. Schwartz is a hurdler of ability and Pierce will also be considered available in this department.

Shotputters are scarce, but there is one first-class man in Captain Fletcher, who is a consistent 40ft. performer. Fletcher is better with the outdoor weights than he is indoors, being a good man with the shot, hammer and discus. Wandrack, one of last year's standbys in the shot, discus and hurdles, has temporarily left school. It is possible that he will return in time for the outdoor meets, but more likely that he will wait till football season and return next fall. There is absolutely nobody of varsity class in the high jump, though several are trying this event, including Linn and Pierce, sprinters, Captain Fletcher, Taylor and Clark. Coach Omer has little hope of making this event strong. The pole vault will have one star in Shaw, who is capable of consistently clearing close to 12 feet, and Ray, who won his "N" last year, with a mark of 10ft. 8in. Reese, the football captain, is pole-vaulter and promises to develop good varsity caliber.

Northwestern's success in track this season will depend in large measure upon Coach Omer and the judgment he exercises in placing his men. Most of the stellar performers on the team are good in two or more events, such as Thorsen in the half, mile and two-mile, Blair in the dashes, quarter and half, Pierce in the dashes, quarter, hurdles and high jump, and Linn in the dashes and quarter. There is a lot of good material and if the men are properly placed the team will prove formidable in dual or conference competition.

Several dual meets are being arranged and the indoor conference meet will in all probability be held in the Northwestern gymnasium at the close of the indoor season.

ARMY-NAVY-Y. M. C. A. MEET

NEWPORT, R. I.—Through the efforts of Physical Director Conahay of the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A., a three-cornered indoor athletic meet is being arranged between the Newport Y. M. C. A., the Fall River Y. M. C. A. and the Newport Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. Director Conahay is developing considerable talent among the soldiers and sailors and an interesting meet is looked for. The date has not been set as yet.

Drafty
Made permanently tight with
CHAMBERLIN METAL WEATHER STRIP. Proof against wind, dust, snow and rain. Abolishes storm windows, provides comfort and
Saves Coal! Send for booklet.
Chamberlin Metal Weather Strip Co.
436 EXCHANGE BUILDING
Tel. 1443 Main. BOSTON, MASS.

MUNICIPAL A. A. OUTDOOR SEASON TO BEGIN MARCH 18

Events on Franklin Field Planned—President Taft May Present Trophies—Common for Athletes

It was voted to start the outdoor season March 18 with events at Franklin field as the main feature at a meeting of the executive committee of the Municipal Athletic Association Thursday at city hall, with Mayor Fitzgerald, honorary president, among those in attendance. It is proposed that President Taft, who is due to deliver a speech in Boston that evening, shall be an honorary official and present the trophies to contestants.

One feature practically decided upon for the occasion is a 10-mile cross-country run, starting from and ending at the field, for which a cup has been assured by the mayor. A feature of like nature will be scheduled for April 19, beside local or district meets.

The committee on summer games, of which Maj. Frank H. Briggs is chairman, will not only arrange for the large features on these two holidays, but for all the spring and summer with a variety of outdoor events, partly in competitive athletics, and will include games for different ages.

Following a discussion a committee was appointed to confer with Superintendent Sullivan as to the feasible development of Boston Common for athletic purposes.

The president was authorized to appoint a committee intended to develop competent officials for athletics and other competitive events, as well as to help along the conception of clean sport and a manly losing spirit among participants. The Municipal A. A. intends to maintain a registry of approved officials for the use of organizations. The committee appointed is as follows:

Membership—Joseph B. Maccabe, chairman; Maj. F. H. Briggs, Mrs. Agnes C. Bulger, Dr. A. E. Garland, Frank A. Goodwin, O. L. Hebert, the Rev. R. Kidner, A. J. Lill, Jr., Frank S. Mason, Hugh C. McGrath, E. B. Mero, W. M. Murphy, Miss Hope W. Nourse, the Rev. C. A.'Brien, Carl L. Schrader, Robert A. Woods. Summer games—Maj. F. H. Briggs, chairman; H. A. Gidney, A. J. Lill, Jr., F. S. Mason, H. C. McGrath, T. F. Riley, Carl L. Schrader, J. P. Shea, E. F. Walsh. Baseball—Frank A. Goodwin, chairman; E. L. Curran, G. H. Cummings, Mitchell Freeman, Joseph Gallivan, J. C. Morse, the Rev. A. A. Stockdale. Winter sports—Hugh C. McGrath, chairman; F. M. Carroll, Dr. A. E. Garland, Don S. Gates, the Rev. R. Kidner, T. J. Murphy, W. M. Nourse, the Rev. J. L. Mason, Hugh C. McGrath, Miss Hope W. Nourse, Carl L. Schrader. Finance—J. F. Brooks, chairman; L. D. Ahl, A. M. Baker, L. L. Daniels, A. Paul Keith, J. P. Munroe, J. J. Phelan, Mrs. J. J. Storrs, Dr. H. Carter. Joint committee to act with other organizations or interests—Frank S. Mason, chairman; the Rev. Edward Cummings, the Rev. R. Kidner, J. P. Munroe, Dr. D. A. Sargent, Robert A. Woods. Auditing—Frank S. Mason, chairman; E. E. Babbs, Dr. A. E. Garland, H. A. Gidney, J. W. McLaughlin.

START TRAINING TABLE

The training table for the Harvard varsity 390-yard and 780-yard relay teams and for the freshman 390-yard relay team which are to run at the B. A. A. meet Feb. 10, started with breakfast this morning at the Union. The following men were taken on for the varsity 390-yard team: W. B. Adams '13, W. A. Barron '14, K. Reynolds '14; for the varsity 780-yard team: W. H. Fernald '12, T. W. Koch '14, B. M. Preble '12, H. M. Warren '13, and Capt. P. R. Wittington '12; the freshman members of the table are: F. W. Capper, P. M. Rice, E. P. Stone and R. Tower.

FLYNN TO LEAD E. H. S. SWIMMERS

There is much enthusiasm over swimming at English high school today, following the election of Edward Flynn '13, captain of the team, at the first meeting held Thursday. The captain is to try to arrange for practice meetings Tuesday and Friday afternoons at the Cabot-street gymnasium. Head Master Casey is in sympathy with the movement to form the team. A class meet is to be held the last of this month, and efforts will be made to arrange for dual meets with other schools.

REELECT IRA WHITEMORE

Commodore I. M. Whittemore of the Quincy Yacht Club was reelected to that office at the annual meeting of the club held in Colonial Hall, Quincy, Thursday night. Other officers chosen were:

Vice-commodore, Henry S. Crane; rear commodore, Frank Fessenden Crane; secretary, the Hon. John O. Hall; treasurer, George S. Morse; measurer, Ralph E. Winslow; executive committee, Edgar W. Emery, Herbert W. Robbins, the Hon. Eugene R. Stone, Harry E. Winslow; house committee, Wallace W. Arnold, William M. Judson, W. H. Hoy, E. P. Plummer, Elmer F. Ricker, Fred E. Tupper, George L. T. Tupper.

HARVARD FRESHMEN WIN

The Harvard freshmen and the Arlington high school seven got together for a practice game in the Harvard Stadium Thursday afternoon, the former winning 3 to 2. It was a fast game from the first to the final whistle. The ice was in fine condition and the players on both teams showed to good advantage. Coach Clifford played for Arlington high. Last Saturday these teams played a 0 to 0 game.

HARVARD ATHLETE AT ANDOVER

ANDOVER, Mass.—Lothrop Withington, Jr., captain of the Harvard varsity football team of 1910, and H. L. Gaddis '12, marshal of the senior class, will address the Harvard Club of Andover and invited students of Andover Academy at a meeting here Monday evening.

WINCHESTER AND MEDFORD SEVENS MEET TOMORROW

Other School Games Scheduled, Including Yale Freshmen and St. Paul at Concord, N. H.

School hockey will be played in various parts of Greater Boston tomorrow, ending up a week of good games. Medford high meets Winchester at Medford and this contest should be the banner one in this vicinity. Winchester high has played remarkable hockey during the past two weeks and Capt. Warren Goddu is confident of taking a victory from the leaders in the interpreparatory league.

Browne & Nichols school meets the Country Day school at Brighton. The Cambridge team is the stronger and should gain a victory. Rindge technical meets Dean Academy at Franklin field and while the academy team is composed of individual stars, the improved Rindge team should carry away a victory.

Malden high will find Stoneham a team of about the same strength.

The Boston Latin and English high game scheduled for Franklin field tomorrow has been put off to a later date.

The Yale freshman seven meets St. Paul school tomorrow at Concord, N. H. The freshman team will find the Concord-school boys a strong aggregation. The school is known all over the country as a producer of hockey players, and Heron, the present captain of the freshmen, prepared at that school.

A decision in the Milton-Medford high protest will probably be given out by Secretary Durrell of the interschool hockey association tomorrow.

FOOTBALL RULES COMMITTEE IS MEETING TODAY

NEW YORK—Today and tomorrow the football rules committee is to consider changes in the playing rules here. The indications are for considerable discussion before any changes are made, if any are made. The committee members are by no means agreed as to what should be done. Some are satisfied with the present game and some are not, but the fact remains that offense was so hampered by the rules last fall as to make football dull and more or less unsatisfactory.

If any changes are made, and only one or two seem to be needed, they probably will be toward legislation so as to increase scoring. The Shevlin plan to add another down has met with a good deal of approval. The rules committee is made up as follows:

E. K. Hall, Dartmouth, chairman; Walter Camp, Yale, secretary; James A. Habbitt, Haverford; Carl F. Williams, Pennsylvania; Percy Haughton, Harvard; F. D. Berrien, Navy; W. L. Dudley, Vanderbilt; Parke H. Davis, Princeton; V. M. Cooper, Army; C. W. Savage, Oberlin; A. A. Stagg, Chicago; H. L. Williams, Minnesota; Joseph Beacham, Cornell.

FOOTBALL DATES OUT AT WESLEYAN

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Wesleyan University's football schedule is announced as follows:

Sept. 27, Yale at New Haven; 28, Norwich University at Middletown; Oct. 1, Bowdoin at Middletown; 12, Brown at Providence; 19, New York University at New York; 26, Tufts at Medford; Nov. 2, Union at Middletown; 9, Williams at Middletown; 16, Trinity at Middletown.

BATES NAMES RELAY TEAM

LEWISTON, Me.—Coach James G. Lathrop of the Bates College track team has picked the men to run against Colby in the relay race at the B. A. A. meet, Feb. 10. Several sets of trials were held and the team was selected according to the fastest time made. Walter P. Deering '13 made the best time, and the other three men selected were W. A. Baker '14, C. A. Dennis '13 and Raymond Thompson '13. Captain Blanchard '12 and Hazen Nevers '14 finished the last trials just behind the men selected and one of them will accompany the team to Boston as a substitute. Coach Lathrop is of the opinion that Bates will be represented by the fastest relay team in a number of years. The time of the trials was much better than was at first expected.

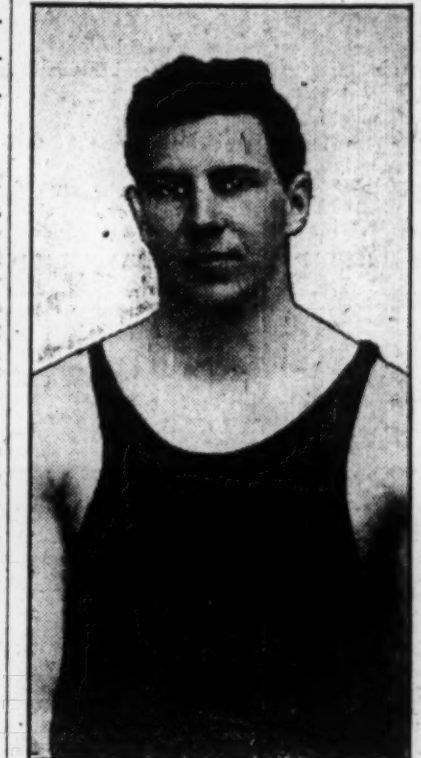
BERKELEY OVAL FOR TENNIS

NEW YORK—According to the statement of William Cunningham and Dr. Robert F. Chapman, Jr., the New York Lawn Tennis Club has secured the use of Berkeley oval for courts during the coming season. Berkeley oval is famous as the scene of international track meetings. The club, which is the oldest in this city, lost its grounds at One Hundred and Twenty-third street and Manhattan avenue last October because of building operations. With the new grounds assured, the New York officials say they will apply to the United States National Lawn Tennis Association for some important tournament dates.

WILSON MATTHEWS WILL UMPIRE

NEW YORK—President Barrow of the International league has signed Wilson Matthews, the well-known Southern and Texas league umpire. Matthews is a newspaper man during the winter months.

One of the Aquatic Stars Who Is Representing the Red and Blue This Year



CAPT. E. F. WRIGHT '12
Pennsylvania water-polo team

A. E. STEARNS TO COACH ANDOVER BASEBALL NINE

ANDOVER, Mass.—The advisory board of Phillips Andover Academy has appointed Principal A. E. Stearns to coach the baseball team the coming season. During his school and college career Mr. Stearns had wide experience both as a player and as a coach.

While at Andover Mr. Stearns played on the baseball team for years, leading his team the last two years. From Andover he went to Amherst, where he played second base for four years. While there he distinguished himself as one of the best players in college baseball. Upon leaving college he received several flattering offers to enter professional baseball, but refused, not wishing to become professional.

On taking up his duties as principal at Andover Mr. Stearns coached the team for several years, and his experience as a player showed itself in the wonderful teams which he developed. Mr. Stearns' choice as coach will surely prove a popular one, both among the players and the student body. With two such men as he and Captain Mahan at the head, there is no reason why Andover should not have a strong team this year.

PLAN FOR EBBETS FIELD

NEW YORK—The first contract for the construction of Ebbets Field in Brooklyn was awarded Thursday. It provides for an excavation of 10 feet, which will be supported by an abutment wall, on the Montgomery street side of the field and the filling in of the lower part of the Sullivan street side, making the playing field almost level except for a slight fall for drainage purposes. The diamond for a space of 145 feet by 145 feet will be excavated three feet below the finish grade of the field and this excavation refilled.

LAST ATHLETIC SIGNS

PHILADELPHIA—Clarence D. Russell signed a contract Thursday to pitch for the Philadelphia American League Club next season. Russell, who was secured by Connie Mack from the Baltimore club of the then Eastern League two years ago, was in poor form last season and took part in only a few games. With the signing of Russell, all the players on the Athletics team have signed contracts and are ready for spring practice, which will be held at San Antonio.

COLLINS SELLS HIS HOLDINGS

WORCESTER—Paul McHale, treasurer of the Putnam & Thurston Restaurant Company of this city, became third owner of the Worcester Baseball Club, Inc., Thursday. He takes over the interests of James Collins, the former big leaguer, who has held that share in the Worcester club since its foundation in 1906. Mr. Collins may purchase a franchise in the New York State league.

LITTLE VS. BISHOP IN FINAL

PINEHURST, N. C.—R. D. Little of the West Side Tennis Club, New York, and Richard Bishop of the Longwood Cricket Club, Brookline, were the survivors Thursday in the second annual midwinter lawn tennis tournament. They will meet in the final round today. In the doubles Little and Bishop will play T. H. Hall and Walter Goldstein, both of Toronto.

M'GUIRE WITH DETROIT AS SCOUT

DETROIT—James McGuire, the veteran catcher and former manager of the Cleveland American League Baseball Club, has been signed by President Navin of the Detroit American League Club as training adviser and scout. He is to alternate with Joseph Sugden during the training trip, and is expected to go South with the first of the Detroit youngsters.

KLEINOW WITH BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE, Md.—Catcher John Kleinow, formerly of the Philadelphia National League Club, signed a contract Thursday with Manager Dunn of the Baltimore International League Club.

NOTES ON ARCHERY

By E. B. WESTON

After the Boston meeting the National Archery Association returned to Chicago for its twenty-ninth annual tournament, which was held Aug. 13, 14, 15, 16, 1907, and it has been held there each year since. It is the ideal place for the gathering of the bowmen. Centrally located, convenient hotels, the Park refectory nearby, where luncheon can be had, and bows and arrows left over night, and with an unsurpassed range, little is left to be desired. The officers in charge of this meet were Homer S. Taylor, president; Tacitus Hussey, vice-president, and Dr. Edward B. Weston, secretary-treasurer.

It was at this meeting that Frank C. Havens of Oakland, Cal., came back, not as an active archer, but as a most generous patron of the sport. Thirty years ago he was an enthusiastic archer, and he made a record with 30 arrows at 40 yards, which still stands. But business engrossed his time, and he has become a captain of industry.

Mr. Havens gave us \$500 to be used in purchasing two trophies, one to be given the winner of the American round championship, and the other to the winner of the Columbia round championship. They were especially designed. The one for the American round was a bronze statuette 18 inches tall, representing an Indian showing a younger one how to shoot.

It was made by C. E. Dallin, the Boston sculptor and archer, and pronounced by all a fine work of art, and true to nature. It was won by Col. Robert Williams, Jr., of Washington, D. C., now, and for years, U. S. deputy assessor of internal revenue. It was a very popular victory, for he has always been a great favorite, and one of the greatest archers of whom we have any record. His score was 175-1000. G. P. Bryant was a close second, with a score of 173-983.

The Columbia round trophy was a silver vase, 27 inches in height, covered with archery emblems, and beautiful in its simplicity. It was won by Mrs. M. C. Howell of Cincinnati, with a score of 143-931. Mrs. H. W. Pollock was second. This victory was well received. Mrs. Howell being popular, and having won the championship at more than half the tournaments.

The York round championship was won for the second time by H. B. Richardson of Boston. His score was 184-800. Wallace Bryant ranked next with 183-797. Mrs. Howell won the National round championship, with a score of 123-619. Mrs. Edward W. Frenz of Boston was second.

The team championship went to Chicago with a score of 350-1680. This was a new record, and still stands. The Boston team was second, with Cincinnati third. Chicago also won the Woman's team championship with 225-819.

The gathering for the business meeting, awarding of medals and prizes and the dinner was, as always, very enjoyable. The following officers were elected: Dr. Edward B. Weston, president; G. F. Henry, vice president; Dr. W. Carver Williams, secretary, and A. E. Spink treasurer.

This year the following archers took part in the national meeting for the first time: F. E. Canfield, Prof. F. E. Blackburn of the U. of C. L. F. Felt, H. W. Bishop, Miss Harriet Case, Mrs. Amelia Barbe and Mrs. W. G. Valentine.

FAIRS WILL MEET COVEY FOR TITLE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—C. "Punch" Fairs, the world's champion, has received a challenge for his title from G. F. Covey. Towards the end of May, 1910, Fairs nearly lost his title to the present challenger, for he only won by the odd set in 13 after a most exciting finish in the Prince's Club court at Brighton. It is therefore only natural that he should be again challenged by the same man.

The terms will be much the same as last time, with the exception that the match will be played in all probability at Prince's Court, Knightsbridge, London. The contest will be the best of 13 sets, and will extend over three days, viz., April 29, May 1 and May 4.

Fairs is the successor in championship honors to that famous player Peter Latham, and is generally regarded as a very fine exponent of the game, though he has of late had little opportunity of extending himself and showing his best form. The match is being looked forward to with great interest.

M. J. DOYLE MEETS TERRY FOR TITLE

NEW YORK—C. B. Terry of Palisades meets S. L. Levy tonight in the class C, 182 amateur balk line billiard championship, title of 1912 here. Terry won his right to meet Levy in the final match by defeating M. J. Doyle of Harlem Thursday evening by a score of 200 to 155. The score:

C. B. Terry—0 0 0 0 0 5 2 13 29 0 4 4 2 0 0 0 2 0 1 6 0 1 6 1 4 8 3 0 0 0 1 2 1 2 1 0 2 3 1 0 0 5 1 0 0 2 1 1 0 1 0 8 0 1 5 3 0 0 1 0 5 13 1 1 8. Total, 200. High runs, 31, 13, 12, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0.

M. J. Doyle—0 0 0 0 0 1 1 6 1 1 0 2 3 13 1 2 2 3 0 0 6 12 5 0 3 8 1 0 3 0 2 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 6 6 0 1 0 9 9 0 11 4 1 0 1 0. Total, 155. High runs, 18, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0.

COAKLEY AT WILLIAMS AGAIN

WILLIAMSTOWN—Andrew Coakley, who has been in all sorts of baseball since his college days, has signed a contract with the Williams athletic council as baseball coach for the coming season. It was recently reported that Coakley was considering an offer to manage the Tri State League and that this position would not allow him to come to Williamstown.

HUNTINGTON TO JOIN B. A. A.

F. D. Huntington, captain of the Harvard varsity hockey team, has applied for membership in the B. A. A. Whether the Crimson leader will be permitted by the college office to play with the Unicorn team until Harvard's season is over is not yet known.

CLEVELAND DROPS WILLIAMS

CLEVELAND, O.—Outfielder Williams of the Cleveland was released Thursday to the Montgomery club of the Southern league.

Matheson
"Silent Six."
Luxurious closed bodies of new type by Brewster & Co.
Matheson Automobile Co., Boston Branch
664 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.
Picture Puzzles
W. B. Clarke Co.
25 & 28 Tremont St.

HARD SCHEDULE FOR THE TUFTS BASEBALL TEAM THIS SPRING

Will Meet Some of the Larger College Teams Including Brown and Dartmouth Nines

FEW LONG TRIPS

MEDFORD, Mass.—A fine baseball season is looked forward to this spring at Tufts College, following the announcement of the schedule by the athletic advisory board Thursday. Contrary to the usual custom long trips have been almost eliminated, there being but one on the schedule which will take the men away from their studies for more than three successive days. This trip comes early in the season.

The naming of Rutherford, a Syracuse graduate, as coach for the team came as a great surprise to the college. Hazelton, a Tufts graduate, was appointed to that position some months ago, but the return of an unsigned contract by him last week made it necessary for the advisory board to select another director, and the choice fell upon Rutherford.

Coach Rutherford plans to have the men out for spring practice immediately after the opening of college for the second term on Feb. 12. The schedule:

April 11, Boston University at Medford; 13, Rhode Island State at Medford; 17, Fordham at Portland; 18, New York University at New York; 20, Union at Schenectady; 22, Syracuse at Syracuse; 23, Colgate at Hamilton; 24, Lehigh at South Bethlehem; 27, pending. May 1, Bowdoin at Medford; 3, Holy Cross at Medford; 8, West Point at West Point; 9, Trinity at Hartford; 11, Massachusetts Agricultural at Medford; 16, Syracuse at Medford; 18, Holy Cross at Worcester; 21, Notre Dame at Medford; 24, Bates at Lewiston; 25, Bowdoin at Portland; 29, Dartmouth at Medford; 30, University of Vermont at Burlington. June 1, Dartmouth at Hanover; 3, Brown at Providence; 5, Wesleyan at Medford.

WOMEN'S GOLF IN PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA—Because women golfers from New York did not enter the last intercity tournament at Boston, the Women's Golf Association of Philadelphia, at its meeting here on Thursday decided to hold the next tournament in this city instead of in New York. The eastern women's golf championship will also be held in this city, but the tournament for the Mary Thayer Farnham memorial cup was awarded to the Wilmington Golf Club.

COMMERCE WINS TRACK MEET

The High School of Commerce track team defeated Dorchester high in their dual track meet Thursday afternoon by 48 points to 29. Commerce took all 11 points in the 25-yard dash and also cleaned up in the high jump. They also got nine points in the shotput, while in the mile the Dorchester boys were strongest, getting eight to Commerce's three.

OPEN B. Y. M. C. U. ADDITION

Much interest is manifested by friends of the Suburban Bowling League in the coming contest between the Northgate Club of West Newton and the Allston Golf Club, at the new bowling alleys of the B. Y. M. C. Union, on Tuesday evening next, the occasion being the official public opening of the new addition to the Union building.

BOSTON BILLIARDIST WINS

ST. LOUIS—Charles Warren of Boston defeated E. Calmer of St. Louis in Thursday night's play at three cushions in the National Billiard League, 50 to 37, in 111 innings. The visitor had a high run of six and average 40%. Calmer's high run was 3, and his average was 33.1-3.

All Classes of Readers Find

Something Worth While
in the Special Pages of

The Saturday Monitor

Workers
Thinkers, Talkers
Mechanics, Artists, Writers
Actors, Playgoers, Teachers, Students, Motorists
Sport-Lovers, Musicians, Public Officials,
Business Men, Housewives
Girls, Boys

EVERY ONE OF THEM SPECIALLY
CONSIDERED IN PLANNING THE

MONITOR SATURDAY

CITY OF LAWRENCE WILL REGAIN STRIDE, SAYS MAYOR SCANLON

(Continued from page one)

certain element should be permitted to get the upper hand and disturb the entire community. We acted when we thought the moment ripe for action. The strike became an issue apart from the disturbance of the peace. The authorities did not wish to act in a provocative manner, and yet, when it was found necessary to act drastically, we did what we considered our duty."

"Mr. Mayor," the reporter interjected, "it has been said in certain quarters that the arrests made should have been made some time ago. In your opinion, would this have prevented any of the trouble?"

"I am aware," replied Mayor Scanlon, "that there has been some criticism in that direction. But let me tell you, it is not so easy to deprive citizens—and many of those on strike are citizens—of their rights. Further than this, when the leader of the strike came to me at the start I frankly told him that it was unfortunate that he, as an outsider, should come here and direct an affair with which he could have little in common. Not only this, it became a problem just how to proceed with these people, many of whom considered that they had justifiable grievances. We could not prevent them from meeting quietly. The community at large would have been against such a course."

"What I did, and what the city government did, was to await events. Unfortunately these events brought with them certain features that only aggravated the issue, but we feel in all conscience, and I am sure my colleagues will bear me out, that we had only the good of all the people at heart."

"The fact is, never since Lawrence has been in existence has this peace loving community been so maligned. We admit that 'news is news,' and that the daily press must record what takes place of interest. But in all justice, it is not fair to so color events that the impression is uppermost that the city is no respecter of persons. I am sure that not more than 200 persons, all told, constitute the real turbulent element in this affair. And it will be for the manufacturers, no less so than for the authorities, to keep a sharp eye on those who have already been singled out as the ringleaders."

"If the newspapers really wish to do Lawrence a service, if they really wish to assist in the maintenance of law and order, this can not be brought about by a straining of every little incident into a great affair. The proper recording of some facts may even have a wholesome effect. But we have seen that in some instances there has been no limit to exaggeration. And I for one protest against such action."

"But how about the wages paid, and do you believe the operatives should go back to work, pending a decision later on this issue?"

Mayor Scanlon answered that he could speak for neither the manufacturers nor the strikers. He understood, he said, that a considerable number of men and women were returning, and if these people themselves thought it best to go back to work, he felt none could be better judges of their own actions than the operatives themselves."

"People generally judge unthinkingly about questions that occur beyond their own boundaries," continued Mayor Scanlon. "I do not mean that they do this with any wrong intention in mind. But in our case, for instance, many fail to take into account that with the first of the year the new form of the government—the commission form of government—went into effect in Lawrence. An entirely new experience was before us. There was a financial problem to be worked out of great magnitude. We had scarcely obtained our bearings, however, before this strike came."

"Is it to be wondered we were taken by surprise? Here were the routine affairs of a community to be worked out along new and novel lines, and then all of a sudden comes a problem for which we were entirely unprepared."

"Imagine, here we were, 85,000 people, great manufacturing interests, the reputation of a city, no less than its financial status, depending upon the action and the judgment of a few men. Naturally, we believed it possible to bring about a peaceful settlement. We would have been entirely remiss in our duties had we not made an attempt to bring the employers and the employees together. It was through no fault of ours that the move failed in its purpose. I shall not soon forget the scenes in that room yonder—pointing into the council chamber—when on that evening which we all remember so well we confidently expected that a beginning to a settlement might be made."

"The future, you ask? Law and order, first of all. Again I say Lawrence can hold its head up with any city of its size or over, and this industrial upheaval will pass away, although I confess it may be some little time before we will recover from the effect. Still I have the utmost confidence in the enterprise of our people. If they will pull themselves together, each man do the best he can, then I have no doubt that we shall soon recover. We certainly want to make this city attractive to those who wish to come here, either as individuals or for the purpose of establishing manufacturing plants."

"We can gain our end only by setting aside all differences and work shoulder to shoulder from now on. That would mean, of course, that the man of means and the man whose assets are his strong arm and willing heart cooperate to the best of their ability."

Commissioner of Safety Lynch is a

former mayor of Lawrence. He has a record for fearless administration.

"An investigation by the Massachusetts Legislature should be a great good, if properly done," said Commissioner Lynch. "But let it be no half-hearted affair. Merely an investigation of Lawrence will not suffice. But let the committee take up the whole state. Let the members put themselves in touch with every detail bearing upon the textile industry. Let them get at the books, and of course, without such permission they could accomplish little. In case the one or other party to the wage contention are in error that would come out."

"I am of the opinion that such a legislative investigation would be a most excellent thing for the textile industry. The manufacturers have nothing to fear by such a course for the operatives would be bound to place reliance in investigators disinterested except to the extent that they should have the good of the whole commonwealth at heart."

Mr. Lynch asserted that he was sure the community was taking a sober view of the events of the past few days. He thought that from now on there would be less comment and more real action and as for Lawrence he was as one with Mayor Scanlon in believing that the atmosphere would gradually clear.

RELEASE OF ETTOR, MILL STRIKE LEADER, IS SOUGHT IN BOSTON

(Continued from page one)

first room. They found some paint pots in a closet, and back of the pots they found some paper. Inspector Rooney lifted up this paper and found under it a bundle containing seven sticks of dynamite and some exploders.

After a long discussion it was agreed that it was dynamite that was found. The hearing was still on this afternoon. Appeals for financial aid for the striking mill operatives today were sent to every one of the 1400 Socialist locals throughout the country, following the strike committee's adoption of the proposal of William D. Haywood that the Socialist party be brought into their contest for an increase in wages.

Mr. Haywood and Jack London, the author, will be the principal speakers at meetings in aid of the strikers at Carnegie hall, New York, Saturday and Sunday nights respectively.

Mill agents today reported slight gains in the number of men reporting for work. A meeting of the executive committee of the Mule Spinners Union will be held tonight to consider the grievance committee's report relative to conferences with the agents of the Washington and Wood mills. This is the only textile union in the city affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and its members claim that they are not on strike, but are unemployed through enforced conditions.

They desire, however, the payment of 56 hours' wages for 54 hours' work. The back boys also ask the old wage system to continue under the new time schedule and the piecers want an advance of 25 cents a week over their former pay.

It is claimed the average pay for a mule spinner was \$18 a week, and the change in working time caused a reduction averaging 40 cents a week.

The back boys received \$6.55 before the cut of 12½ cents, and the piecers \$7.50, with a cut of 28 cents. Some of the back boys had quit work in the Wood mill when the general strike was called.

The wage issue was under consideration among the spinners of the Washington mills also at that time, and it is maintained that the same grievances exist in the other worsted mills. The grievance committee has reported that no satisfactory reply had been received from the agents of the Washington and Wood mills.

The plan of a passive or intermittent strike has been advanced by Mr. Thompson, the I. W. W. organizer.

By a passive strike, he means doing the work at the mills ineffectively. The intermittent strike explains itself. The effect would be to reduce the production of cloth, so that the mills may fall behind their orders and be obliged to listen to the workers' demands.

F. G. R. Gordon, the federal investigator has collected figures on wages from all the mills.

He finds that the general average of all workers in all mills is \$8.84 for a 56-hour week and \$8.53 for a 54-hour week. Among the woolen weavers he makes two classifications, under "weaver A" and "weaver B," and finds that they average \$9.23 and \$10.26 respectively. These figures he has forwarded to the state committee charged with the investigation of conditions here.

Mr. Haywood before leaving for New York last night said he favored a state inquiry. "I want to emphasize, through the press, as strongly as possible," he said, "that the strikers court an investigation by the state of the conditions here. The strikers will help them in every possible way. We will appoint committees to get every possible sort of testimony the state committee may desire, and in every way help to make public all the conditions in Lawrence."

Organizer Arrested

MANCHESTER, N. H.—The police of Manchester, it was announced today, will not permit officers and organizers of the Industrial Workers of the World to hold public meetings here as a means of expressing sympathy for the strike at Lawrence.

James Lawrence of Clinton, Mass., general organizer of the I. W. W., was arrested and locked up last night. He was charged with obstructing the sidewalk.

PUBLIC LIBRARY PICTURE OF AUTHOR.



(Courtesy Boston Public Library)

Portrait of Charles Dickens in a quiet mood forms part of interesting exhibit just opened

GLIMPSE OF DICKENS AS AN ACTOR IS SHOWN IN EXHIBIT AT LIBRARY

(Continued from page one)

The exhibition of Dickensiana, now shown in the fine arts department of the Boston public library, includes many unique pictures. The central position on a side wall is given to a fine lithograph by T. H. Maguire from a painting by E. R. Leslie, R. A., of Charles Dickens, as he appeared in the part of Captain Bobadil in Ben Jonson's comedy of "Every Man in His Humour," act 1, scene 5. When a visitor is announced he replies, "A gentleman, 'ods so I am not within." On the margin is Dickens' signature, written in Glasgow in 1848.

Inclosed in the same frame is the original play bill of this amateur performance "strictly private" given at the St. James theater, Nov. 15, 1845.

In the list of performers are Dickens, Mark Lemon, editor of Punch; Douglas Jerrold, the critic; John Leech and George Cartermole, illustrators, and Mr. Forster, Dickens' biographer.

This play was followed by a one-act farce in which Charles Dickens and Mark Lemon took part.

At the bottom of the play bill is a note requesting patrons to wear full dress and the statement that "His R. H. Prince Albert has been pleased to express his intention to honor the performance with his presence." The doors opened at quarter before six o'clock and the performance commenced at 7 o'clock promptly.

Also within the same frame is an autograph letter from Charles Dickens, Gads Hill, Dec., 1863, to Walter F. Crook, Esq., written in a small hand with blue ink and very difficult to read at first sight.

The group of pictures is loaned by Robert G. Shaw and hanging next to it is an American lithograph from the same picture, loaned by E. F. Rice.

This same play was given by Dickens and his friends two years later at Manchester July 26, 1847 as a benefit for Leigh Hunt, "who after years of hard struggle is not without this assistance released from difficulty by a pension."

Some changes in the list of characters show G. H. Lewes and George Cruikshank as taking part. A play bill announcing this performance is also loaned by R. S. Shaw.

An original water color drawing of Dickens by "Spz" (a caricature) shows him in the full-skirted coat of the day, white beard blown about, and his silk hat set rakishly over one ear. This is from the collection of E. F. Rice.

A cover of David Copperfield in the exhibit was designed by Brown, commonly known as "Phiz." The design represents the various scenes in David's career. This is the well known green paper cover of the first English edition, issued in parts, published by Bradbury & Evans, Whitefriars, Eng., 1850. This is from the collection of Francis Bullard.

An engraved portrait of Dickens in his library is from an authorized photograph published by Martin Johnson & Co., New York. It has Dickens' autograph and is owned by the public library.

Police Chief Healy told the crowds collected at the several places where meetings were advertised that they would be afforded every opportunity to solicit and collect funds, even to standing with solicitation boxes on the streets, and he contributed \$4 from his own pocket to make up a fund of \$15 at one of the meetings.

Lawrence Loan Favored

The committee on cities has reported to the Legislature a bill authorizing the city of Lawrence to borrow \$500,000 for the purpose of paying debts incurred prior to Jan. 1, 1912. This sum is asked for by the city to assist in relieving its present financial problem.

STATE FINANCE BOARD PLANS DESCRIBED AT LEGISLATIVE HEARING

(Continued from page one)

committee on banks and banking at the Legislature today in regard to measures affecting such institutions.

With regard to the bill accompanying the petition of Edwin F. Dwelley of the Haverhill Gas & Electric Lighting Company, Henry Parkman, treasurer of the Provident Institution of Savings, apparently represented the feeling of the other savings bank men present when he told the committee that they did not want passage of this bill, which is drawn to authorize savings banks to invest their deposits in the stock of gas and electric light companies.

Frederick E. Vieux, secretary of the Boston real estate exchange, appeared in favor of the Senate bill, providing that savings banks may invest in bonds or notes secured on first mortgages on real estate.

He said that the petitioners' interests needed such legislation.

Former bank commissioner Arthur R. Chapin said that the bill is equivalent to that presented last year, which was referred to representatives of savings banks, including Henry Parkman and himself, for safeguarding the interests of savings banks in case the committee report the bill.

He said he thought the bill as then drawn properly safeguarded those institutions. He had not studied this year's bill.

Chairman George H. Tinkham of the committee asked Mr. Chapin if he would consider the bill in accordance with sound policy if it corresponded with last year. Mr. Chapin replied that he would.

Mr. Parkman replied in the same way to the question.

Francis A. Shove of the Malden Savings Bank pointed out one or two features in which he thought the bill might be improved.

No one appeared in opposition, and the hearing was closed.

Action was taken in the House late Thursday on two of the big railroad propositions before the Legislature this year. The rules of the House were suspended to admit the petition of the Grand Trunk for authority to extend its lines to Boston, and the Lomasney order for a general investigation of railroad conditions in the state was adopted.

Representative Wolcott of Milton, for the committee on railroads, offered two amendments to the railroad investigation order at the request of Mr. Lomasney. One provides that the Boston Railroad Holding Company shall be included in the investigation; the other, that investigation be made as to the sufficiency of the anti-stock watering laws of the commonwealth. Both amendments were adopted.

Representative Bean of Cambridge opposed the Lomasney order on the ground of the expense to be incurred. Mr. Lomasney replied that as the state is asked to expend millions in the development of the port of Boston, which is largely a matter of railroad transportation, the expense is justified.

Representative Washburn, chairman of the House committee on ways and means, spoke in favor of admitting the Grand Trunk petition for consideration, declaring at the same time that he would oppose the proposition when it came up for debate.

FRUIT STEAMER HAS GOOD CARGO

Bound for Port Limon, Costa Rica, the fruit steamer San Jose, Captain Davison, sailed from Long wharf today. The exports show a marked increase over a year ago. Among the saloon passengers were J. W. Burckes, of the Waltham watch factory; L. H. Stone, Mrs. E. B. Martin, Frank Brown, and George W. Arthur of Boston.

BOY SCOUTS GUESTS OF MANAGER AT THE MOTOR BOAT EXHIBIT

Attendance at the motor boat and engine show at Mechanics building continues to show a big increase and the closing days of the show promise a record breaking number of visitors. There was a large crowd present Thursday afternoon and evening, and thousands do doubt will visit Mechanics building today and tomorrow. The general opinion as gathered from a chat with the exhibitors is that from the commercial standpoint the show is the most successful ever held. The engine men report many actual sales made while the boat builders are jubilant over the proposals for the coming season. They have taken orders for boats for early delivery, while the decided interest manifested by the majority of the visitors augurs well for the future results.

Capt. Thomas Fleming Day has been holding impromptu receptions both afternoon and evening, during which he has cheerfully answered hundreds of questions regarding the voyage of his little yawl from Providence, R. I. to Rome, Italy, by those who were not fortunate enough to hear his most graphic description of the trip. Thousands boarded the little craft and looked over her cabin arrangements and fittings.

Great interest has also been taken in the hydroplane Junebug and in the Niagara which navigated the rapids and whirlpool. Many visitors also inspected the interior of the handsome cabin cruisers as well as the many open boats, easily looked over from the floor. The engine exhibit and also the accessories all claimed their share of attention from the visitors who appeared most critical and interested.

Among the interested visitors Thursday evening were two troops of Boy Scouts who attended the lecture and reception to Colonel Baden-Powell, the father of the Boy Scout movement. The troops present were troop 12 of Boston, in charge of Scout Master C. H. Kip, who is also a member of the national committee, and troop 3 of South Birmingham, in charge of Scout Master A. C. Stearns. The patrol leader of the former troop was Albert W. Crook and the assistant patrol leader was E. A. Warren. Scout Master Kip also had with him Assistant Scout Master Herbert C. Towle. The boys were dressed in business-like service uniforms of khaki and presented soldierly-like appearance and were the cynosure of all eyes as they moved about the hall critically inspecting the various exhibits. They went into the camp in the corner of the hall and opened up their haversacks and enjoyed their rations like veterans. They were the guests of Manager C. I. Campbell, who extended an invitation to all the Boy Scouts in town, and they proved a picturesque feature of last night's show.

One of the striking features of the show and one which attracted widespread attention from the crowds of boat owners and buyers who daily filled the big auditorium, was the exhibit of the Aaron Automatic Bilge Pump Company, Inc., of Providence, R. I. This bilge pump is one of the simplest and most effective devices to be imagined. It is made in ¼-in., 1-in., 1½ in. and 2-in. sizes, the type of which depends upon the size and power of the engine and the amount of cooling water it is necessary to pump. The device weighs less than 10 pounds and comes in nickel and brass. The complete device, gauge and all in the smallest pump is less than 12 inches long and is attached to the exhaust water piping beside the motor. It forces the exhaust water through a small nozzle, which creates a suction in a hose leading into the bilge, drawing all of the bilge water, oil, gasoline and fumes out through the water discharge pipe. The pressure and suction is easily regulated by a thumb screw and the device cannot wear out, as it has no moving parts. It is provided with a safety valve so that in case anything should clog the water there can be no damage from back pressure. It is also provided with an extra outlet which may be used effectively in case of fire, or which forms a stream of considerable force for cleaning the boat.

TOWN VOTES \$30,000 FOR NEW SCHOOL

EAST BRIDGEWATER, Mass.—At a special town meeting Thursday night it was voted to appropriate \$30,000 for a new high school building, and to apply the \$6000 insurance on the old building to furnishing and grading.

It was also voted to request the N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. to build a new railroad station in East Bridgewater to replace the one partly destroyed by fire.

PUPILS TO SEE HIDE PLANT

Pupils of the shoe and leather continuation school, the present class numbering 35, are to visit the plant of the Boston Hide & Skin Association at Brighton, Mass., this afternoon. The class will leave the South station at 3:25 p. m.

MISS HARPER GIVES RECITAL

Miss Kathleen Harper, of Georgia, impersonated "Polly of the Circus" Thursday evening in Irving hall, School of Expression. There was a large, appreciative audience. Students' recitals are being held regularly Thursday evenings.

BRITISH EMPIRE CLUB MEETS

The regular monthly meeting of the British Empire Club was held at the Quincy house last evening. Dr. Charles Williams, the president, presided and the meeting was followed by a concert by members of the club.

RAILWAY PLANS CHANGED

Notice is given by the railroad commission today that plans of slight changes in the Boston & Western Electric railroad will be on exhibition at the commissioners' office at 11 a. m. Monday.

A New Waltham Specialty Made to Waltham Standards



8 DAY LEVER ESCAPEMENT BOX CHRONOMETER FOR YACHTS

The latest and best chronometer achievement—a long step in advance
Sold at the Lowest Price for which a dependable correct Chronometer can be bought

See the Waltham 8-Day Box Chronometer at the Motor Boat Show
Send for free illustrated literature giving full description and prices

WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY
WALTHAM, MASS.

No More Explosions on Gasoline Boats

IF YOU HAVE A
Aaron Automatic Bilge Pump

This Bilge Pumps Gas
The Mechanical Watchman for Motor Driven Craft

"Nothing moves but water, oil and gas." Draws out anything in a liquid form; its greatest asset is its factor of safety, positively preventing all danger of explosion of fire by drawing all gasoline fumes from bilge. This fact alone cannot be determined from a money value. No more pumping dirty bilge water through the water jacket when using this pump. Full information and prices submitted upon application.

Aaron Automatic Bilge Pump Co.
171 WESTMINSTER ST., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Show Space—BASEMENT

E. A. HERSHENSON NEWSBOYS' JUDGE

Elihu A. Hershenson of Roxbury has been appointed one of the adult judges of the newly established newsboys' trial board. Mr. Hershenson, who is a member of the Boston Newsboys Union, was one of the founders of the board.

He is a graduate of English high school and Boston University law school. He is at present associated in the practice of law with John L. Glynn of Cambridge. The newsboys' trial board has as its other adult judges Paul V. Donovan of Rockland, and as its boy judges Abram Resnick of Boston, Henry Brown of Dorchester and Michael Berman of Boston.

C. P. R. TRAINS TO USE OIL FUEL

CALGARY, Alta.—"Every train on the entire mountain section of the Canadian Pacific railway will be operated with oil fuel next spring, if our present plans can be worked out," declared Grant Hall, assistant general manager of the western lines of the railroad recently.

"We will get our fuel from the oil fields of California and the southern Pacific coast," he declared, "and will bring it in via Vancouver."

FISHERMAN IS PICKED UP

Capt. John Lundy of the Boston fishing schooner Thomas J. Carroll today reported that John Hamilton of Gloucester perished on Jan. 29 on the southwest part of Georges banks. He was handed a New York despatch saying the German steamer Isarlobn had picked up Hamilton about 30 miles north of the Nantucket South Shoal Lightship, after he had drifted two days and two nights in an open dory.

DRINKING FOUNTAIN PLANNED

BRIDGEWATER, Mass.—Through the efforts of the Bridgewater Improvement Society a handsome drinking fountain will be placed in the Common. The design calls for a fountain of pink West-erg granite, 8 feet 6 inches high, 5 feet wide and 3 feet deep. The Improvement association appointed a finance committee consisting of F. E. Gurney (chairman), A. H. Hobart, the Rev. H. G. Arnold, Samuel P. Gates and R. M. Keith.

FANNING ISLAND UNFORTUNATE

NEW YORK—The British foreign office states that the report that Great Britain is fortifying Fanning island in the Pacific ocean is untrue, says a London cable message to the New York Herald.

ROSES A FEATURE OF THE MIDWINTER FLOWER EXHIBIT

Roses, carnations and winter flowering bulbs are features of the midwinter flower show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society opening at noon today in Horticultural hall. The show will continue through to Sunday evening.

The exhibitors of cut flowers will renew their exhibits on Sunday with fresh flowers. For roses there are offered 24 money prizes in eight classes and a silver medal for any new named variety not in commerce.

For carnations 60 prizes are offered in 20 classes. This has brought a large number of exhibits, among them several new growers.

Mrs. John L. Gardner exhibits primulas, freesias, narcissus and hyacinths. Orchids are shown by W. S. Russell of North Upton.

Other classes are for begonias, palms, ericas, acacias, greenhouse plants, geraniums, spirea, violets, sweet peas.

There are also exhibits of winter apples and pears, mushrooms, lettuce, cucumbers, tomatoes.

AMUSEMENTS

MOTOR BOAT SHOW

MECHANICS BUILDING
The Best Yet

LAST 2 DAYS

OPEN 10 A. M. to 10.30 P. M.
ADMISSION 50c.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
HENRY RUSSELL, Mng. Dir.
TONIGHT at 8—Brada, Clement, Rid-
MANON des Mardones
SATURDAY at 8—Amaden, Zenatelo,
THE GIRL OF THE Follies, Blanchard,
GOLDEN WEST Lankow, Mardones
SATURDAY at 8—Carman Mollis
Popular Prices
TOSCA
SUNDAY at 8—INTERNATIONAL SONG
RECEITAL. Prices 50c, 75c, \$1.00
Mon., Mason, Brodie, Comant, Ribbet, Mar-
domest, Vell, Aida, Melle, Gay, Zenatelo,
Pollesse, Fri., Mignone, Tetrazzini, Denoyon,
Comant, Sol. Mat., Faust, Sol. Eve., Popu-
lar Prices, Bohema.
Cventown Ticket Office, STEINERT'S, 162 Boylston St

JORDAN HALL
TOMORROW, Feb. 3, AT 3
EDITE

THOMPSON

PIANO RECITAL
Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c, Symphony Hall

JORDAN HALL
TODAY AT 3:30 P. M.

Mme. MAETERLINCK
With Speak on Maeterlinck's Works
PRICES: 50c, 75c, \$1.00
For Sale at Box Office and at Herick's

WHAT STUDENTS ARE DOING

BATES COLLEGE

LEWISTON, Me.—The annual sophomore prize debates took place at Bates College recently. These contests were held in two divisions this year, with a prize of \$10 for the best speaker in each division. The award is made on both matter and form, but the former is considered of more importance. The question for the debate of the first division was: "Resolved, That a constitutional amendment should be secured providing for the election of senators by direct vote of the people." The affirmative speakers were Sylvester, Lindsay, Sullivan, Dow, Wynnam, Tarbell, Miss Smalley, Miss Lord, Miss Pease, Miss Lougee. The negative speakers were Leonard, Sleeper, J. Haggerty, Morrledge, Drumm, Barrow, Harriman, Miss Pierce, Miss Tibbets, Miss Chase. The judges, the Rev. Charles H. Temple, Wade L. Grindle '13 and Wayne E. Davis '12, awarded the prize for the first division to Miss Flora M. Lougee of Lewiston.

The question debated by the second division was: "Resolved, That for the state of Maine high license under a system of local option is preferable to prohibition." The speakers for the affirmative were Miss Morey, Tomblin, Fish, Moulton, Miss Mowry, Ham, Packard, McDavill, Miss Fales, Rawson, Miss Sargent, Keaney, Nevers. Those on the negative side were Lee, Miss Hadley, Adams, Gatto, Schubert, Tackaberry, Cobb.

The college Y. M. C. A. cabinet held an important meeting this week for the purpose of discussing the changes proposed in regard to a new Y. M. C. A. awakening at Bates.

At a meeting of the Bates College student assembly, Charles I. Anderson, of Plymouth, N. H., was elected freshman member of the student council.

The day of prayer for colleges was observed at Bates College this week. Enoch F. Bell, associate secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, was the speaker of the day. Following the custom which has been observed since the founding of the institution, regular college recitations and exercises were suspended. The separate classes held prayer meetings in Libby Forum immediately preceding the principal service of the day, which was held in Hathorn hall.

A party of students recently went on snowshoes to Poland Springs, where they had dinner at the Mansion house.

At a meeting of the Y. M. C. A. cabinet, the report of the membership committee was presented, and it was found that nearly every man in college has been enrolled.

The Kanza Club, a sophomore organization, held a meeting in Rath hall this week. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur G. Cushman, Mrs. Blanche Roberts and Samuel F. Marmes were guests.

The sophomore prize debates have been continued this week. James R. Packard of Monmouth was awarded the prize for the second division, and for the third division the prize was divided between Miss Etta Rowell of Concord, N. H., and Miss Elsie Judkins of Kingston, N. H.

BROWN UNIVERSITY

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Ellis O. Jones, one of the editors of "Life," spoke before the Brown University chapter of the Intercollegiate Socialist Club on "Socialism as a Prophecy."

A collection of early writings and printings has been on exhibition at the John Hay library. Among the pieces is an old fragment said to date from the eighteenth dynasty in Egypt, 1587-1328 B. C.

Cercle Francais has decided to debate in French against a team from the College of the City of New York. Trials are now under way.

Feb. 19 has been selected as the date for the sophomore ball. The committees have been appointed as follows: Catering, R. C. McKay, H. R. Nash, E. H. Walker; decorations, C. L. Bagnall, R. J. O'Brien, E. R. Dukette; printing, C. C. Smith, W. Dealey Jr., L. B. Savacool; music, G. B. Whitmarsh, A. S. Hoffman; subscriptions, J. R. Farnum.

Provisional debating teams have been chosen for the Dartmouth-Williams-Brown triangular meet. They are: Team A, D. G. Donovan, L. L. Letts, J. K. Starkweather. Team B, W. R. Burgess, C. D. Dexter, P. H. Hood. Team C, C. D. Morse, E. A. C. Murphy, J. H. Radio. Team D, J. V. Giblin, H. F. Oesteyee and J. H. Williams.

Secretary Swaffield of Brown Union reports that out of the entire undergraduate body, which is 673, there are 543 members and 130 non-members of the union.

The Tuesday evening meetings at Brown Union of Brown University will be continued the next three months and many excellent programs have been arranged. The meetings are arranged by Secretary Swaffield of the union and Secretary Silcox of the Brown Y. M. C. A. Prof. R. C. Bryant of the Yale forestry school will speak Feb. 27 on "Conservation and Forestry in America." March 3 will be ladies' night musicale. The Rev. G. G. Atkins will speak on "The Shadows of Notre Dame" on March 12. R. B. Jones and A. H. Gurney have arranged a vaudeville sketch for March 19. Prof. Thomas Crosby will give a reading March 26. On April 23 Prof. John F. Greene will give an informal talk.

Worcester Academy Club, at its annual banquet recently, voted to present to Dr. Abercrombie a handsome loving cup as a token of appreciation from Worcester Academy men now at Brown. The club has also been active in helping the Brown endowment fund campaign which is going on.

The honor scholars' awards have been announced as follows: To Herbert Frederick Cawthorne, Leominster, Mass.; Edwin Arthur Dow, Eden Park, R. I.; Clare Steele Johnston, Buffalo; David James Purdie, Providence; Thomas

Henry Quigley, Taunton, Mass., all of the class of 1911; Arthur Francis Buddington, West Mystic, Conn.; John Henry Williams North Adams, Mass., both of 1912. The Francis Wayland scholarships are awarded to Edward Bartlett Allen, Warwick, R. I.; John Vincent Kelley, Providence; Ira Windsor Knight, Auburn, R. I.; Warren Andrew Sherman, Providence, all of 1911; Ralph Gibson Hurlin, Antrim, N. H.; Irving Russell Smith, Arlington, N. J.; Howard Carleton White, Providence, all 1912, and to William Matthew Sullivan, Fall River and Robert Stanley Thomson, Pawtucket, R. I., of 1913.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE

BRUNSWICK, Me.—A Republican Club has been organized by the students of Bowdoin College, and a constitution adopted. Officers were elected as follows: President, W. R. Spinney '12, Freedom; vice-president, F. B. Simpson '12, Bangor; secretary and treasurer, L. A. Crosby '13, Bangor. Prof. G. T. Files and Prof. W. A. Moody were elected to serve together with the three officers as an executive committee. Professor Files spoke on "The General Principles of the Mission of College Men in Politics." He said that the country needs college men in politics to solve honestly the problems of government, and commended the formation of political clubs in the colleges. He closed with mention of the Republican candidates for nomination. About 50 men signed the constitution and many more attended the meeting.

At the last meeting of the Bowdoin debating council, the question for debate by the triangular league, of which Wesleyan, New York University and Bowdoin are members, was announced. The question is "Resolved, That the United States Should Adopt a Uniform Compulsory Workmen's Compensation Act Applicable to Industrial Employment." A committee was chosen at this meeting to confer with Prof. W. H. Davis, head of the debating department, to plan for the date and system of trials for the annual Bradbury prize this year. The speakers for the two Bowdoin teams in the triangular league will be picked at the Bradbury prize debate, for which the same question will be used.

COLBY COLLEGE

WATERVILLE, Me.—The new catalogue and bulletin of Colby College for 1911-12 has just appeared. It shows a total registration of 407, an increase of 49 last year, or approximately 14 per cent. The students are divided 260 to the women's division and 147 to the men's division. There are 67 seniors, 68 juniors, 107 sophomores and 126 freshmen. There are 38 special students and one graduate student. The faculty numbers 25, an increase of two over last year. It is announced that in the fall of 1913 and thereafter admission certificates will be received only from the schools of New England approved by the New England college entrance certificate board.

A number of new courses are announced in the catalogue and several of the old courses have been changed in scope and purpose. Heretofore the number of courses required in the senior year has been four, making a total of 18 for the four years. Beginning with next year five courses will be required of each of the three upper classes, making a total of 19.

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE

ORONO, Me.—The sophomore and freshman classes of the University of Maine have organized their debating teams and at the recent trials the men chosen to compete were as follows: For the freshmen, R. H. Varney, Haverhill, Mass.; J. E. Brewster, Utica, N. Y.; F. R. Trengrove, Ellsworth, and J. H. Lewis, Eastport, alternate. For the sophomores to debate against the juniors, A. B. Ferguson, B. B. Anthony, P. M. Monahan and H. V. Cobb, alternate; to debate against the freshmen, H. R. Clark, W. D. Towner, E. B. Harvey, and N. R. French, alternate.

The question for the freshman-sophomore debate, to be held March 12, is "Resolved, That the Federal Government Should Adopt a Progressive Income Tax."

The members of the university musical clubs are busy with rehearsals in preparation for the schedule of concerts which is to begin soon. Manager Grace has the schedule arranged and is waiting for the return of the contracts before announcing the details. The first concert will be given about the first of February in Bangor. The usual trips in Maine will be taken and during the Easter recess a Massachusetts trip will be taken, including a Boston concert under the auspices of the Boston Alumni Association. The Glee Club has been somewhat late in getting a start this year, although there is much good material from which to pick. The men out for places on the mandolin and banjo clubs are: Mandolins, P. W. Thomas '14, Portland, leader; D. P. Washburn '12, Calais; W. W. Newell '12, Houlton; W. C. Groves '13, Camden; John Littlefield '13, Brewer; M. C. Bird '13, Rockland; N. R. French '14, Fort Fairfield; R. H. Boothby '14, Portland; H. C. Gerriah '14, Haverhill, Mass.; G. A. Rounds '14, Portland; R. F. Thurrell '15, Portland; H. C. MacBride '15, Easton; J. D. Graves '15, Orono; W. A. Johnson '14, Bangor; R. B. Bryant '15, Biddeford; W. W. Grace '14, Wakefield, Mass.; E. E. Fowler '14, Hartford, Conn.; banjos, John Littlefield '14, Brewer; M. S. Gould '12, Camden; W. W. Grace '14, Wakefield, Mass.; R. B. Bryant '15, Biddeford; E. E. Fowler '14, Hartford, Conn.; P. B. Sheridan '15, Salem, Mass.; H. C. White '15, Bangor; W. W. Redman '15, Dedham, Mass.

GEN. BADEN-POWELL LEAVES CITY AFTER GIVING PEACE TALK

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell, British soldier and organizer of the boy scouts, after passing 24 hours in Boston, in which he reviewed the boy scouts of this city and delivered a peace address to a large gathering in Tremont Temple, left here today for New York and Washington, resuming his tour of the United States. With him went C. M. Wroughton of London, his secretary, and Lee Keedick of New York, who is managing his trip in this country. Before boarding his train at the South station this morning Lieutenant-General Baden-Powell expressed his pleasure at the reception given him in Boston and with the progress of the boy scout movement here.

One of the purposes of the scout founder's visit to Boston was to correct the belief held by some that the scout movement gives merely warlike training.

At Tremont Temple last night Lieut.-Gen. Baden-Powell spoke on "Scouting in Peace and War." He received an enthusiastic welcome by the big audience in which were many boys. He declared that nobody deprecates war more than military men and that today they are lacking the boy scout movement because it diverts the juvenile mind for war in giving the training that makes fine soldiers while directing it toward objects that make for peace, citing the police service, engineering, exploring, opening up barren lands to agriculture, as examples of occupations that the boy scout will eventually be specially fitted for.

Lieutenant-Governor Luce first introduced Maj. Henry L. Higginson, who spoke briefly on the duties of citizenship, and said the distinguished soldier who was the guest of the evening is engaged in the noble work of trying to teach all boys and girls how to behave themselves and remember that there are others besides themselves in the world to be considered.

Lieut.-Governor Luce said that while aversion to war is the order of the day, if the boy scout movement shall train up such men as are preserving the peace in Lawrence it will have abundantly proved its claim to universal approval.

RAILROAD TO RUN TO VANCOUVER

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Definite announcement of the intention of the Harriman system to build a direct line from Seattle to Vancouver was made recently by J. D. Farrell, president of the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company, which owns and operates 2000 miles of track. Mr. Farrell, who represents the Harriman interests in the Pacific Northwest, said:

"We will not halt at the Fraser river, but will get into the very center of Vancouver. The route has been carefully looked over. The Harriman system has long had its eye on this port, and realizes that there is already sufficient traffic in sight to justify the proposed expenditure."

SAWMILL PLANT TO BE STARTED

ASTORIA, Ore.—The sawmill and sash and door mill plant of the defunct Seaside Lumber & Manufacturing Company are to resume operations and will continue for an indefinite period. The plant and timber holdings of the company were purchased at the receiver's sale by a syndicate which perfected arrangements for a company to be known as the Seaside Lumber & Manufacturing Company.

This company has leased the sawmill plant, as well as the sash and door factory and it has also purchased from W. F. McGregor about 1,000,000 feet of logs that are lying in the mill boom in the Necanicum river.

SOUTH BOSTON PROTESTS RATES

To protest before the Legislature against the new rates of the telephone company, the Andrew Square Improvement Association of South Boston, Thursday night, appointed a committee. This is the third South Boston civic organization to take such action. Daniel W. McIsaac, assistant district attorney; the Rev. George E. Heath, pastor of the Barham Memorial church, and William H. O'Brien, president of the association and former president of the Central Labor Union, Dr. Cornelius P. Flynn and George H. Carver were selected to represent the members of the organization.

FRANCE PLANS PROTECTORATE

NEW YORK—A Paris message to the New York Herald says that the parliamentary committee engaged in arranging for the protectorate of France over Morocco reports in favor of complete collaboration with the existing Moroccan government, which will be maintained in all its essentials. Various branches of the government of the country will remain in the hands of Moorish functionaries under the supervision of French officials.

EDUCATORS WILL SPEAK

Educators of New England will address the fifth annual meeting of the eastern Massachusetts section, Classical Association of New England, at Boston University Feb. 10. Among them will be Dr. D. O. S. Lowell, Ernest G. Hapgood, Dr. Alice Walton, Prof. Francis G. Allison, Joseph Lee, Albert S. Perkins, Prof. Donald Cameron of Brown University, Dr. C. R. Post of Harvard University and Prof. Alexander H. Rice of Boston University.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WAKEFIELD

Mrs. Mary E. Anderson, the new president of H. M. Warren W. R. C., has appointed these committees at Thursday night's meeting: Executive, Mrs. Martha C. Reid, Mrs. Maude H. Chase, Mrs. Lullie Hatfield, Mrs. Dora MacKenzie, Mrs. Adelaide F. Curtis, Mrs. Emma Hawes, Mrs. Carrie Wright, Mrs. Josephine McMaster, Mrs. Lydia H. Dole, Mrs. Bessie Garside, Miss Sarah Hill; conference, Mrs. Jennie E. Pendergrace, Mrs. Alma C. Parker, Mrs. Augusta A. Parker, Mrs. Abbie E. C. Eaton, Mrs. Mary Cate; home-employment, Mrs. Julia A. Blake, Mrs. Lucinda L. Harris, Mrs. Maude H. Chase; auditing, Mrs. Minnie F. Gibon, Mrs. Martha J. Perkins, Mrs. Martha C. Reid; relief, Mrs. Margaret Hamilton, Mrs. Mabel Kelley, Mrs. Alberta A. Small, Mrs. Mary Brown, Mrs. S. Belle Atherton; flower, Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson, Mrs. H. Luella Eaton.

WEYMOUTH

The Y. P. S. C. E. of the Union Congregational church will present the comedy, "The Teaser," in the chapel this evening. The characters will be taken by Avis Howard, Samuel Robinson, Lora Sweet, Seth Vining, Lucia Nash, Arthur Reed and Warren Bates.

George W. Dyer lodge, I. O. G. T., has elected: Chief templar, Charles Kilburn; vice-chief, Jessie McLane; past chief templar, Arthur C. Bicknell; secretary, Hazel Thompson; assistant secretary, Annie Kilburn; financial secretary, Charles Purchase; treasurer, Arthur Raymond; marshal, Arthur Bettincourt; deputy marshal, Alan Warren; guard, Arthur Burns; sentinel, Myron Bettincourt.

MELROSE

The bill which passed the lower branch of the Legislature Thursday for the naming of a commission on Spot Pond brook is of great interest to Melrose people. The bill places the care of the brook with the metropolitan water board. Heretofore the brook has been in charge of the cities of Melrose and Malden and the town of Stoneham.

Fred C. Chase of Avon street has been selected as chief engineer of the erection of a marine railway at Wilmington, N. C., and he will be located there for the next 18 months.

DORCHESTER

A domestic art class, with Mrs. Hill as teacher, will hold its first meeting under the auspices of the Dorchester Woman's Club on Feb. 9 at 10 a. m. in the clubroom.

Franklin lodge, I. O. O. F., will confer the degree on several candidates this evening at its lodge rooms in the Lithgow building. Arrangements have been made for entertaining Franklin lodge of Providence on Feb. 23.

WHITMAN

An article is to be inserted in the March town meeting warrant for action on the gift of \$5000 from Albert Davis for the purchase of the Reed estate in Whitman avenue, to enlarge the town hall lot. There are no qualifications in the gift.

Assessor Arthur D. B. Butler announces his candidacy for reelection. He served several years.

NEWTON

The contract for an automobile police patrol to be built at a cost of \$3500 has been awarded to the Knox Automobile Company of Worcester.

Officers elected by First Baptist church are: Deacon, C. C. Patten; clerk, M. Grant Edmunds; assistant clerk, F. D. Bond; treasurer, Henry S. Jenkins; registrar, Austin C. Benton; auditor, Adelbert S. Kimball.

MILTON

The Evangelical church of Milton Center has elected the following delegates for the ensuing year: To the Congregational Church Union of Boston, the Rev. Henry S. Huntington, John T. Tucker, Charles E. Chadcock; to the federation of churches of Greater Boston, Herbert Tucker, Moses D. Munroe, the pastor being a delegate ex-officio.

CHELSEA

An entertainment is to be given by the pupils of the Shurtleff school on the afternoon of Feb. 8 and the evening of Feb. 9, in which each grade will have a part. The afternoon entertainment is more particularly for the children and that of the evening for the parents and other friends. It will be given in the school hall.

EVERETT

The fourth annual concert of the Kingman Choral Society was held Thursday night under the direction of Arthur D. Kingman. Miss Bertha Kinsel, soprano, and Mrs. John Thomas, violinist, assisted the chorus. Mrs. Louise Wood Forrest was organist and accompanist.

WALTHAM

Senator Charles F. McCarthy of Macdonald and Representatives George P. Drury and Nathan A. Tufts of this city are to speak on bills of local interest at a public meeting of the board of trade to be held on the evening of Feb. 8.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

Arrangements are being made for the annual supper of the Elmwood fire company. The committee in charge includes Kenneth Lyon, Frank Poole and Carl Poole. A business meeting will be held after the spread.

ABINGTON

The Young People's Club of the Universalist church presented the three-act drama, "The Dictator," in the vestry Thursday evening. In the cast was D. D. Brown, M. J. Mahoney, J. E. Donnelly and W. M. Thornton.

MALDEN

The street and water commission submitted its estimates to the finance committee of the city government today, the estimates totalling \$206,487. Of this amount about \$23,000 is asked for surface drainage in the Maplewood section, \$10,000 for street paving which the commission recommends be appropriated each year for the same work, maintenance \$62,000, new trees \$20,000, moth work \$6000, sidewalks \$7000, sewer construction and maintenance \$35,000 and street lighting \$33,787.

At the annual meeting of the First Baptist church Thursday evening officers elected are: Moderator, William J. Hobbs; clerk, George C. Currier; treasurer, Harry W. Fenn; collector, Otto S. Pike; assistant clerk, Warren A. Smith; assistant treasurer, Louis A. Stopp; trustees, George M. Edgett, J. L. Crandall, W. H. Fenn, William J. Hobbs, Eugene A. Perry and A. B. Upham.

BRIDGEWATER

The annual dinner and ladies night of the Men's Club of the Central Square Congregational church was held Thursday evening in the church vestry. A hot turkey supper was served by some of the young women of the church. After the banquet a short business session was held and music and speaking followed. The Rev. Walter B. Williams was toastmaster and the main subject was "Loyalty." Toasts were responded to by the Rev. Harold G. Arnold, pastor of the Unitarian church; Arthur C. Boyden, principal of the normal school; Charles P. Sinnott and William D. Jackson, former superintendent of the Sunday school; ex-Senator and Selectman Roland M. Keith and others.

ARLINGTON

These officers of the Francis Gould Relief Corps No. 43, W. R. C., have been installed at Grand Army hall: President, Mrs. Catherine Finley; senior vice-president, Mrs. Minnie O. Ems; junior vice-president, Mrs. Nellie McLean; treasurer, Mrs. Clara J. Smith; chaplain, Mrs. Nellie M. Farmer; conductor, Mrs. Margaret Urquhart; guard, Mrs. Elsie Richards; assistant conductor, Mrs. Ida Bowman; assistant guard, Mrs. Annie Whitton; patriotic instructor, Mrs. Lucretia N. Floyd; press correspondent, Mrs. Rose Estes; color bearers, No. 1, Mrs. Grace Whittier; No. 2, Mrs. Mary Sinclair; No. 3, Mrs. Georgia Lindsay; No. 4, Mrs. Kate Gratto; musician, Mrs. Jessie Crosby.

LEXINGTON

The Unity League-A-Hand of the First Parish (Unitarian) church has elected the following officers: President, Mrs. Allen S. Smith; vice-presidents, Miss Amy E. Taylor and Miss Beth R. Smith; secretary, Miss Martha Riley; treasurer, Mrs. Louis L. Crane.

These are the new officers of the Hancock Congregational Society: Clerk, Arthur L. Blodgett; treasurer, Howard S. Ostrom Nichols; assessors, Lyman Lawrence, John L. Norris and Donald M. Munroe; organist, J. Frank Donahoe; auditor, Fred R. Galloupe. The members of the prudential committee are John A. Sweetser, George Walter Spaulding and Frederick G. Jones.

STONEHAM

The Spanish War Veterans Association of Company H, sixth regiment, has elected P. J. Scanlon as president, John L. Gilson vice-president, W. E. Sweetser historian, and C. E. Patch secretary and treasurer.

The board of public works have been authorized to petition the Legislature for authority to issue \$25,000 in new water bonds and \$25,000 in new sewerage bonds for the purpose of assisting in developing new residential tracts recently opened.

MEDFORD

The Democratic ward and city committee has elected: Chairman, Alderman Christopher W. Conway; secretary, former Alderman Dana W. Daly; treasurer, Charles T. Daly.

Officers of the graduating class of the high school elected to take charge of the graduation exercises are: President, Austin L. Baker; vice-president, Miss Dorothy Belle Chase; secretary, Donald B. McJannett; treasurer, Miss Anna Bennett.

MIDDLEBORO

Arrangements are being made for a children's carnival to be held at the town hall Feb. 19 from 3 to 5:30 o'clock. The program will open with a promenade for girls with dolls and doll carriages and handsomely dressed dolls will be given the best decorated carriage. The boys will parade in cowboy, Indian and soldier costumes, and air rifles will be given for the best representation.

QUINCY

The Massachusetts Fields School Parent-Teachers Association held a meeting at the school Thursday evening. Charles H. Johnson gave an illustrated address on "Historic Quincy." There was also songs by a double quartet.

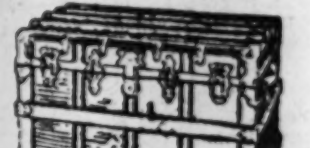
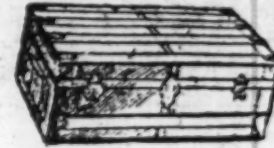
Enrico Barroja gave a Chopin recital at his studio in Greenleaf block Thursday evening.

READING

Arthur Harold Tozer, supervisor of music in the public schools, will give a recital in the Highland school hall next Monday evening. Mr. Tozer will be at the piano and will be assisted by Arthur Fielding Luskomb of Salem, violinist, and Miss Madeline Carroll Hayes of Ipswich, second piano.

Houghton & Dutton Co.

Two Strong Trunk Values



One is a factory clean-up of Steamer or Cabin Trunks, same as cut, covered with waterproof duck, brown color, wide iron binding, wide slats, black steel trimmings, large bolts and corners, cloth lining.

The other value is our Heaton Trunk, made especially for us, and made as well as they can be. Very best material, highest grade hardware, locks and bolts, hand riveted, full cloth lined, two trays. Absolute guarantee against breakage.

No. pieces.	Size.	Regular Price.	Clean-up Price.
11	28-inch	\$3.98	2.98
9	30-inch	4.49	3.23
3	32-inch	4.98	3.49
15	34-inch	5.49	3.73
5	36-inch	5.98	3.98

32-inch, priced at.....	9.98
34-inch, priced at.....	10.73
36-inch, priced at.....	11.23
38-inch, priced at.....	11.98

Dining Room Dome

15.98 Value for 8.98

Art glass, leaded, largest size, 24-inch amber and ruby, green and ruby, three patterns (one shown in cut). Fitted for gas only. Worth \$15.98, for

\$8.98



Special Cutlery Values

From a Large and Carefully Selected Stock

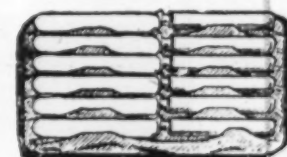


Table Knives—Full size, forged steel blade, heavily silver plated, ivory handles, six knives, packed in a lined box. Worth \$2.49, for

Table Knives and Forks—Steel blades, Ivory handles, Landers, Fry & Clark brand, six pieces. Worth \$1.49, for

98c

Grape Fruit Knives—Black wooden handles, French steel blades, forged. Worth 25c, for

15c

Paring Knives—Great variety, some with Sabatier pattern blades. Worth 15c to 19c each, for

9c

Oil Heaters—Black enamel finish, ball handle to carry heater, fount with smokeless device. \$2.49 value, for

1.98

Steak Knives and Forks—French goods, hand forged steel, fork with three tines, ebony handles. Worth \$1.98, doz., for

98c

Bread and Kitchen Knives—Great variety of shapes of blades and handles. Worth 15c, for

9c

Ash Barrels, made of steel, galvanized after barrel is made (not to be confused with barrels made of galvanized sheet), has 8 wrought steel staves, securely riveted to top and bottom hoops, size 17x26 inches. Special price of

1.49

CONDITIONS BETTERED WHERE WOMEN VOTE, SAYS MR. ROOSEVELT

NEW YORK—"The exercise of the suffrage can never be the most important of women's rights or women's duties," says Theodore Roosevelt in an editorial in the current issue of the Outlook, in which he explains that he is generally in favor of equal suffrage. "I am glad that the good, wise and brave mother should have the ballot," he continues. "I am especially glad if its possession shall add to the dignity of her position in the eyes of man. The advocates of women's suffrage will necessarily remember that the highest type of the women of the future must be essentially identical with the highest type of the women of the present and of the past—the wife and mother who performs the most important of all social duties with wisdom, courage and efficiency."

"I believe in the movement for women's suffrage, and believe that it will ultimately succeed and will justify itself. But I regard it as of far less consequence than many another movement for the betterment of present day conditions as affecting both men and women."

"In our western states where the suffrage has been given to woman I am unable to see that any great difference has been caused, as compared with neighboring states, yet what slight changes there are, are for the better. I do not see much difference between Denver and the big cities of the East, yet, after all, it is the women of Denver who have stood stoutly behind Judge Lindsey. When I passed through Seattle last spring it had just finished a needed bit of political house cleaning and the votes of the women had been a potent factor in securing decent government. The same thing was notably true in the recent Los Angeles election."

"The first duty of the average citizen

is to be a good father or mother, husband or wife. Motherhood must be protected, and the state should make the security of the mothers its first concern. And the supreme importance and high position of the women of the type of Julia Ward Howe cannot be materially increased by the possession of the ballot."

BOSTON POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS \$321,931

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

MID-WINTER COAT FOR CHILD

Velvet, trimmed with fur.

COATS of velvet trimmed with fur are the smartest and prettiest that little children can wear. This one is made with a muff to match and is just as attractive as it is comfortable. In the illustration it is finished with a narrow turned-over collar that is buttoned up closely about the throat, but it could be made with a bigger collar if more becoming.

Fur trimming makes one of the most noticeable features of the winter and velvet is one of the best liked materials, but nevertheless the coat can be treated in numberless ways. Cloth could be trimmed with fur and be charming, or corduroy could be made with a big collar and cuffs of broadcloth edged with maribou or swansdown to be very pretty and childish in effect, or the entire coat could be made of broadcloth with the collar and cuffs scalloped, and the coat warmly interlined.

The muff is, of course, optional, but it makes a pretty finish. The coat is made in kimono style, consequently it is extremely simple while it takes the most becoming lines. There are the back and under-arm seams only. The sleeves are finished with cuffs and whichever collar is used is joined to the neck edge.

For the 2 year size the coat and muff will require 4 yards of material 27, 1 1/2



yards 44 or 52 inches wide and 4 yards of fur banding.

The pattern, No. 7267, cut in sizes for children of 6 months, 1, 2 and 4 years of age, can be bought at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

WOMAN EXPERT CATALOGUER

She here finds a delightful but peculiar field

THE sale of the Hoe library brings to notice a new profession for women, that of bibliographer. As a woman bibliographer said the other day, it is only in very recent years that women have entered this field at all. Moreover, it is only in recent years that bibliography has attained its present rank as an exact science.

Formerly the information about rare books was carried more or less in the heads of the collectors of jotted down in abbreviated form. Nowadays catalogues of rare books are made with great nicety and wealth of detail, and it is in the making of these catalogues that the industry, perseverance, patience, intuition and love for rare and beautiful things that are characteristic of women come into play.

"So far as I know," said the woman bibliographer, "the women who are doing this expert work in cataloguing private libraries could be counted on the fingers of one hand. There are a few others who have fixed positions in college or public libraries or clubs, but the number is on the whole very small.

"It must be understood that the cataloguing of rare books demands entirely different training and mental capacity from the ordinary library cataloguing. The usual library catalogue card, for instance, gives author, title of the book, date, place, publisher, sometimes a brief account of its contents or the subject under which it is classed. A bibliographer must know all these things, and she must also know far more.

"By a sort of sixth sense she must be able to tell by looking at the title page of a book in a language foreign to her, it may be Greek, for instance, medieval Latin or fifteenth or sixteenth century German or French, just what parts of what is called the imprint it is neces-

sary to put in the catalogue; she should be able to distinguish the author's last or principal name from a string of five or six others, should be able to tell the author from the illustrious patron or the printer from the bookseller, etc.

"She must divine also what edition the book is if, as oft happens, two editions are printed in the same year. She must be able to tell also by glancing through a volume, for of course she has never time to read it, what notes about the contents the person she is cataloguing for would wish transcribed.

"So far as I know there isn't any royal road to this profession; but on the other hand it does not require any college or other kind of diploma to enter it. Absolutely essential, however, is a fairly good grounding in English literature, and if possible some knowledge of other literatures, and a working knowledge of Latin. An acquaintance with any modern language helps.

"There is no liberal school which fits one for this work. The knowledge can be acquired in several publishers' houses here in New York and with some dealers in rare books. If a woman worked conscientiously at one of these places for several years and showed the necessary aptitude she would then be in a position to do private cataloguing. During her first year at the publisher's or book dealer's she would probably be paid about \$7 a week, and might work up to \$25. During this time, of course, she would be getting her education. After she has had the necessary experience, if she is at all ambitious, it should be possible for her to get work cataloguing private or club libraries. The salary paid in such cases varies according to the owner of the library, but would probably run up into the thousands."—New York Sun.

HATS NEW AND MADE OVER

Information for the bride and the traveler

UNDER the heading, "May I Trim Your Hat?" the Ladies' Home Journal gives advice to a number of correspondents. One writes:

"My best hat is of hatter's plush with a small, round velvet crown which has become water-spotted and dented in places. The trimming, too, is hopelessly shabby, yet I must wear this hat for the remainder of the season. Would it be possible for me to retrim it in an attractive way at a cost of not more than \$3, as this is all I can afford at present?"

Reply—Nothing could be more thoroughly adapted to your hat, and at the same time within the restrictions of cost which you have set upon it, than one of the full-puffed crowns which are so much worn this year. These shirred crowns make such effective trimming, although actually a part of the hat itself, and may be of velvet, satin or taffeta; or, for a light, airy effect, the silver and gold mesh nets are charming.

First rip the old trimmings off and brush and remove all loose threads. If old materials are used they should be carefully cleaned, pressed or steamed, or the hat will look shoddy.

To make this crown, which is a long strip of silk shirred on both edges, you will require one yard and a half of bias silk 20 inches in width. For 75 cents you can get a very good quality. Cut it in four equal strips and join at the selvage ends. Run each edge with two rows of gathers half an inch apart, turning under the raw edge on the lower one. Sew with heavy silk so that it will not break when drawn up. Pin the turned edge flat on the upper brim an inch and a half beyond the base of the crown, and sew with a running back stitch. Draw up the gathers on the other edge to close the opening, and tack loosely to the center of the crown.

On this hat the small bow with ends, which forms such a pretty trimming, is made of scalloped lace edging two inches

and a half wide. Finish the hat by sewing a band of the lace around the edge of the crown on the brim.

Here is another inquiry: "I want a new velvet hat and cannot decide between a small, close fitting hat and a large one with rolled brim. Is this latter style being worn? I prefer it, but all of my friends are wearing little hats."

Reply—Yes, the large hat you describe is a very good style at the present time. Do not have it fitted too low on the head, as the newest hats are worn higher on the head, showing the hair in the back.

"Bride-to-be" says: "I am going to be married in April and my bridesmaids cannot agree whether lace caps or small poke hats would be more attractive. Will you please help us decide? The dresses will be white chiffon made over pale pink foundations of soft satin."

Reply—Small poke-shaped hats would be most charming for your bridesmaids to wear. I should have them made with transparent brims, with plaited pink tulle ruffles overhanging the edge, and black velvet puffed crowns. Lay pink and white water lilies around the crown with entwined stems.

A Chicago woman writes: "I am going to Bermuda and then on to Porto Rico the first of February, and I cannot decide what kinds of hats to take with me. Will I need straw hats for this season of the year? If so, what kind and how many shall I take?"

Reply—For your trip to Bermuda by train and boat wear a medium-sized traveling hat of velours or felt, simply trimmed with ribbon or any other material not likely to show signs of wear in damp weather. As the climate is exceedingly mild in Bermuda and Porto Rico you will be much more comfortable in light straw hats. Two will be sufficient for ordinary wear, one medium-sized hat for mornings and a large dressy hat suitable to wear late in the afternoon.

COMET AIGRETTE IS STYLISH

Some of these head ornaments made of spun glass

IT IS not given to every one to be able to wear anything fanciful to the hair. The new thing, or rather, the fashionable thing, for it isn't new, is the comet aigrette. It came in with plaited tulle and is mounted in a small round disk of glittering stones.

It is placed in the front or at the side of the hair, and its long tail swirls into space, broadening as it goes, just like the tail of a comet from which it gets its name. The newest invention of this kind is made of spun glass. It sounds brittle, but it is not as much so as one would think, and it glitters brilliantly.

The ornament which holds it is often made in the form of a rose, with velvet or satin petals; again it is of cut jet, forming the popular magpie combination; again it is a disk of sapphire crystals, which are supposed to imitate the blue of the sky.

This comet aigrette is not always becoming, but when it does look well on a woman it is exceedingly snappy, and gives her coiffure a far more lively air than the languorous eastern fillet of metal lace and oriental stones.

This fillet, by the way, is still in the height of style. It came into fashion about four years ago, and was so commonly worn that every one expected its speedy downfall through its popularity; yet somehow it has managed to survive many other fashions that came in at the same time, partly because it lends itself to the outline of the coiffure, and is more easily adjusted than any other kind of ornament, says the New York Times.

It is worn around the head or across half of it, and this half may be either the back or the front, according to the shape of one's face and the line of one's

nose. It is also worn far down over the brow in order to hold in place the new ear fashions formed by the hair, which is a fashion revived from the middle Victorian days. It came in with plaited tulle, shot taffeta and white fichus, but it will remain longer than they will.

These fillets need not be broad, though most of them are; when the bandaged coiffure is not becoming one can get a narrow strip of jeweled lace and pin it over the front of the hair, ending it beneath the Psyche knot, or finishing it behind the ears with small cabochons of colored paste. These do not hold down the hair as much as the heavy ones, and therefore they can be taken up by a large number of women to whom the exceedingly flat effect isn't becoming.

The Juliet caps go on their way serenely as though there were no other kind of headdress in fashion. The shops are asking \$25 and \$30 for some of them when made of seed pearls and Strass stones. They can be built at home for very much less by using insignificant paste jewelry, which gives the same effect. Some of them are lined with pink or willow green tulle, but many are perched flat on the head without lining.

There are many other kinds of things to wear in the hair. There are strings of stones, latticework of brilliants, velvet bands with cameo fastenings, small caps of beaded velvet, loops of tulle framed in rhinestones, fillets of gold and silver with pear-shaped stones to hang over the forehead, circlets of rhinestones set in silver, three of which are worn around the head at a time and which should be called the rings of Saturn.

Shot taffeta trimming is a feature of new spring hats

WHEN PRICE OF BUTTER IS HIGH

How the expense problem may be solved

IN A certain household where the quantity of bread and butter consumed by the little folks made the high price of the latter a serious expense problem, a satisfactory solution has been found in the frequent use of peanut bread, wholesome, inexpensive, and really more delicious and nutty of flavor when eaten without butter.

For two loaves use one beaten egg, one half cupful of sugar, 1 1/2 cupfuls of sweet milk, and one scant teaspoonful of salt. Thicken with four level cupfuls of flour in which sift four teaspoonfuls of baking powder, add one cup of peanuts run through the coarse knife of the food chopper, and set in a warm place for 20 minutes. Bake one hour in a moderate oven.

For use on plain bread, an excellent peanut butter may be made for less than 15 cents per pound, the ingredients and proportions being two quarts of nuts (measured before shelling), and four tablespoonfuls of butter for each pound desired. Grind the nuts through the finest knife of the food chopper, and mix to a paste with the butter.

In using peanuts as a food ingredient, care should be taken to remove every shred of brown skin, so that the finished product will not have a bitter flavor.

A delicious sandwich preparation, which serves the dual purpose of butter and filling, is made as follows: One cup of grated cheese, one hard-boiled egg, juice and grated rind of one lemon, one teaspoonful of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, salt and pepper to taste, and, if the flavor be not objectionable, one half teaspoonful of grated onion. Rub to a paste and keep in a cool, dry place.

A favorite cake, made without butter or eggs, is delicious, and, given a stone jar and cool place, will keep for weeks. Rub together two scant cups of sugar, one half cup of lard, two teaspoonfuls ground cinnamon, one small nutmeg

grated, and a small pinch of salt. Add two cups of buttermilk, in which dissolve two teaspoonfuls of soda, three and one half cups of flour sifted with one teaspoonful of baking powder, and one cup of seeded and floured raisins. Bake one hour in a moderate oven, leaving oven door closed for the first 45 minutes. Make a frosting with one tablespoonful of milk, made rather stiff with powdered sugar, and flavored with vanilla.

A home variation of this recipe cuts the expense of shortening in half by substituting a suet preparation for lard, and a further economy is effected by the use of small, seedless raisins, purchased in bulk, "plumped" by soaking in warm water for a few moments and dried with in a towel before flouring.—Good Housekeeping.

FASHION BITS

Negligees appear with scalloped fichus of mesaline de soie or sheer linen.

Dresses of pongee or linen for children are attractive with the yoke, sleeves, and skirt finished with scallops embroidered with bright colored silk or linen.

A stunning evening gown of bright blue satin brocaded with blue velvet had a short tunic of mousseline de soie. This was edged with a dull gold braid.

Tunics of velvet appear on many of the gowns of mousseline de soie.

Fichus, small ruchings and ruffles, caught with small silk roses, are the favorite trimmings for the evening frock.

Yellow, in all shades and tints, is exceedingly fashionable. Palest corn yellow, amber, chamois and mustard appear in many designs.—Washington Herald.

"JUST HOW" TO COOK POTATOES

The best way is to bake them, it is claimed

THE best way to cook potatoes is to bake them in their jackets in an oven of 450 degrees to 500 degrees Fahrenheit. This seems like a high temperature, but the potato inside does not get much hotter than 200 degrees and cooks by steam thoroughly. When the potato is taken out of the oven it must be pricked or broken at once, to permit the escape of the steam which has been generated in the cooking process, and which, if not given egress will condense into water and make the potato soggy and quite unpalatable. If it is pricked with a fork it is best to warm the prongs for a few seconds before using in the first potato to obviate as much as possible the condensation resulting from the hot steam coming into contact with the cold metal of the fork. It is easy to see that in this process there is no chance for escape of the food elements and that if the potato is scraped out well from the skin (where lie the potato salts) pretty full potato value is secured. Never cut open a baked potato; always break it or it will be not nearly but soggy and barely fit to eat, says Good Housekeeping in its "just how" series of articles.

The next best method—in point of economy—is to cook by steaming. Although the baking is by nature a steam-

ing process, still the actual steaming in the jackets not only renders the potato deliciously palatable, but the subsequent removal of the skins, before eating, if done carefully, does not carry away much of the valuable nutriment. Steaming takes a little longer, but it is a good method of cooking and gives great success and little waste not only with potatoes, but with all vegetables.

The process of boiling brings with it the problems of boiling in the jackets, boiling without jackets, the use of salt in the water and the temperature at which to start the potatoes. Let us begin with the most approved method, that of boiling the potato in the jacket and beginning the process with hot water. This takes less time and prevents any slow dissolution of good material from the potato and preserves the flavor. Potatoes boiled in hot water without their jackets lose, of course, a great part of the mineral salts and tissue-making material and they lose also much of the flavor which is imparted to them from the layers cut off in paring. If salt be added after 15 minutes, when the potatoes are about half cooked this may save the mineral matter and will add to the flavor of the potatoes. This question of introducing salt is a mooted point among experimenters, however.

WORTH KNOWING

Cocoanut matting may be cleaned with a large coarse cloth dipped in salt and water and then rubbed dry.

Do not soak fresh fish in water before cooking. This treatment only ruins the flavor and makes the flesh soft.

Silk handkerchiefs should be washed with borax in tepid water, with little or no soap. Iron them before dry.

Eggs that are fresh have dull shells. If you wish to keep a new-laid egg fresh, rub it over with oil or pure glycerine.

A dish of water placed in a hot oven where pies, cakes or puddings are being baked will prevent them from scorching.—Montreal Star.

LOOP INSIDE

Sew a loop to the inside of your apron band; then it may be hung up by the loop instead of by the band, says an exchange. When hung up by the band, an unsightly bulge is the result.

DICKEY & HODGDON

We announce that our new store No. 24 School Street is now open for the sale of the famous Park & Tilford Chocolates and Bon Bons.

A feature will be made of Seasonable Temperance Drinks, and of the finest Ice Cream, Sherbets, and Fancy Ices.

We intend to conduct an exclusive Refreshment and Resting Parlor for Ladies and Gentlemen, and believe the Appointments, Service and excellent quality of Commodities, will appeal to discriminating Bostonians.

DICKEY & HODGDON
+ 24 SCHOOL ST. +

We will distribute 750 Boxes of Park & Tilford's Candy each day for the rest of the week to ladies visiting our store and making purchases.

TRIED RECIPES

CHOWDER

FISH, oysters or clams, canned or fresh; thin slices of bacon cut fine, one half can tomatoes, several onions cut fine, potatoes cut into cubes. Fry these ingredients together, season highly, add fish or clams, as desired, and cook till tender. Before removing from the fire add one pint of milk, thickened with one tablespoon of flour.

CHICKEN AND RICE
Put one quart of water into a porcelain kettle; add one tablespoon of lard and a good pinch of salt, one cup of well washed rice, a little onion pulp and tomato juice. Cook until nearly done. Cut chicken or fresh pork into small pieces, add to the rice and cover closely. Cook slowly until chicken is done.

DROP VINEGAR CAKES
One cup sugar, one cup cooking molasses, one cup lard, one cup boiling water, three eggs, five cups sifted flour, two teaspoonfuls ground ginger, one teaspoonful ground cloves, one teaspoonful soda dissolved in the boiling water, pinch of salt; drop by teaspoonfuls in buttered pans in a quick oven.

OYSTERS AND SWEETBREADS
SPANISH
Stand two sweetbreads in cold water two hours; drain; cook in one quart boiling water five minutes; drain and wipe dry; lard the best side with salt pork; put two tablespoons butter in pan, add sliced onion, clove of garlic crushed; lay sweetbreads in this and fry for five minutes; add one cup of rich broth, boil for half an hour. Now take three tablespoonfuls butter and three of flour; melt butter and stir in flour; when smooth add half a can of strained tomatoes, two dozen small eastern oysters, pinch of red pepper, half a teaspoonful of salt and pepper. Mix this with sweetbreads. Put all in baking pan, add three grated crackers and bake in oven for 15 minutes.

LOBSTER ENTREE
Mix one cup of brown sauce with one cup of sliced pinolias, two hard boiled eggs chopped fine, one cup of button mushrooms, two cups lobster meat, salt and nutmeg. Boil for 20 minutes. Brown sauce is made this way: Melt and cook three tablespoonfuls of butter until brown; add three tablespoonfuls of flour, one cup of thin cream or rich milk. Boil five minutes. Serve in ramekins or pastry shells.—San Francisco Call.

Substantial

people want a daily newspaper for their homes which gives the news of the world in a dignified way, which keeps its columns free from every kind of objectionable advertising, which has editorial caliber embracing thorough discussion of subjects of public interest, which devotes generous space to special articles of an instructive and interesting tone.

Newspapers

conducted according to such a policy are giving to the reading public what is familiarly known as clean journalism. The public generally is greatly appreciative of the Monitor's efforts to produce a daily journal of true newspaper worth. Monitor readers, particularly, are lending their loyal support to this newspaper because they fully indorse its ideals and have a personal interest in its steady growth and success.

Advertisers
Are
Finding a
Newspaper
of the
Monitor's
Character
Distinctly
Profitable

Because Monitor readers are responsive to the advertised opportunities which they see in their favorite newspaper. They know that Monitor advertising is reliable because the policy of this newspaper is to exclude every kind of advertising which is in any way questionable or objectionable. This policy makes for confidence which reacts to the advantage of all concerned, and regular users of the Monitor are thoroughly satisfied with the business-producing abilities of this newspaper.

PLEASING EGG DISH

A pleasant variation of shirred eggs is made by covering the bottom of the buttered egg shirrer with bread crumbs and grated Parmesan cheese. Break the eggs, slip over the crumbs. Salt and pepper the eggs and sprinkle over them more bread crumbs and cheese. Pour over each egg a tablespoonful of cream and bake until the white is set.—New York Post.

NEW CREPES

Of all the lovely new summer fabrics perhaps none is prettier than the filmy new crepes, says the Baltimore Sun. These show a border of inset of color against the white and are almost like chiffon in texture. Then, too, all they need when soiled is plenty of good soap and water and careful washing.

IRONING BOARD

One of the features at a fair was a useful novelty in the form of small ironing boards, 14x30 inches, designed for carrying in Madame's trunk to accompany her electric iron. The boards were neatly padded and covered, and fitted into attractive cretanne cases.—Good Housekeeping.

BOIL IN BASKET

When boiling potatoes place them in the saucepan in a wire basket, such as is used for frying, says Good Housekeeping. They may be lifted out in the basket when done much more easily than by using a fork, and are perfectly drained. Other vegetables, of course, may be boiled the same way.

President Discusses Strikes and Living Cost

(Continued from page one)

continue the improvement of his holding. I also concur in the recommendation of the secretary of the interior that all of our public domain should be classified and that each class should be disposed of or administered in the manner most appropriate to that particular class.

The chief change, however, which ought to be made, and which I have already recommended in previous messages, and communications to Congress, is that by which government coal land and phosphate and other mineral lands containing non-metallic minerals shall be leased by the government, with restrictions as to size and time, resembling those which now obtain throughout the country between the owners in fee and the lessees who work the mines, and in leases like those which have been most successful in Australia, New Zealand and Nova Scotia. The showing made by investigations into the successful working of the leasing system leaves no doubt as to its wisdom and practical utility.

Requirements as to the working of the mine during the term may be so framed as to prevent any holding of large mining properties merely for speculation, while the royalties may be made sufficiently low, not unduly to increase the cost of the coal mined, and at the same time sufficient to furnish a reasonable income for the use of the public in the community where the mining goes on. In Alaska, there is no reason why a substantial income should not thus be raised for such public works as may be deemed necessary or useful.

There is no difference between the reasons which call for the application of the leasing system to the coal lands still retained by the government in the United States proper and those which exist in Alaska.

There are now in Alaska only two well-known, high-grade coal fields of large extent—the Bering river coal field and the Matanuska coal field. The Bering river coal field, while it has varying qualities of coal from the bituminous to the anthracite, is very much lessened in value and usefulness by the grinding effect to which in geological ages past the coal measures have been subjected, so that the coal does not lie or cannot be mined in large lumps. It must be taken out in almost a powdered condition.

The same difficulty does not appear to the same extent in the Matanuska coal fields. The Bering river coal fields are only 25 miles from the coast. They are within easy distance of an existing railroad built by the Morgan-Guggenheim interests, and may also be reached through Controller bay by the construction of other and competing railroads.

Controller bay is not a good harbor, but could probably be made practical with the expenditure of considerable money. The railroad of the Morgan-Guggenheim interests, running from Cordova, could be made a coal-carrying road for the Bering river fields by the construction of a branch to those fields not exceeding 50 or 60 miles. It is practicable, and if the coal measure were to be opened up, doubtless the branch would be built. In the present condition of things, there is no motive to build the road, because there is no title or opportunity to open and mine the coal.

U. S. RAILROAD PROPOSED

The Matanuska coal fields are a longer distance from the coast. They are from 150 to 200 miles from the harbor of Seward, on Resurrection bay. This is one of the finest harbors in the world, and a reservation has been made there for the use of the navy of the United States. A road constructed from Seward to the Matanuska coal fields would form part of a system reaching from the coast into the heart of Alaska, and open the great interior valleys of the Yukon and the Tanana, which have agricultural as well as great mineral possibilities.

The Alaska Central road has been constructed some 71 miles of the distance from Seward north to the Matanuska coal fields, but the construction beyond this has been discouraged, first by the fact that there has been no policy adopted of opening up the coal lands upon which investors could depend, and second, because there seemed to be a lack of financial backing of those engaged in the enterprise.

The secretary of the interior has ascertained that the bondholders, who are the real owners of the road, are willing to sell to the government, and he recommends the purchase of the existing road, such reconstruction as may be necessary, its continuance to the Matanuska coal fields, and thence into the valleys of the Yukon and the Tanana. It would be a great trunk line, and would be an opening up of Alaska by government capital.

I am not in favor of government ownership where the same certainty and efficiency of service can be had by private enterprise, but I think the conditions presented in Alaska are of such a character as to warrant the government, for the purpose of encouraging the development of that vast and remarkable territory, to build and own a trunk line.

railroad, which it can lease on terms which may be varied and changed to meet the growing prosperity and development of the territory.

There is nothing in the history of the United States which affords such just reason for criticism as the failure of the federal government to extend the benefit of its fostering care to the territory of Alaska. There was a time, of course, when Alaska was regarded as so far removed into the Arctic ocean as to make any development of it practically impossible, but for years the facts have been known to those who have been responsible for its government, and every one who has given the subject the slightest consideration has been aware of the wonderful possibilities in its growth and development if only capital were invested there and a good government put over it.

I think the United States owes it, therefore, to Alaska and to the people who have gone there, to take an exceptional step and to build a railroad that shall open the treasures of Alaska to the Pacific and to the people who live along that ocean on our western coast. The construction of a railroad and ownership of the fee do not necessitate government operation. Pursuant, however, to the recommendation of the secretary of the interior, I propose to Congress the wisdom of providing that the President may appoint a commission of competent persons, including two army engineers, to examine and report upon the available routes for a railroad from Seward to the Matanuska coal fields and into the Tanana and Yukon valleys, with an estimate of the value of the existing partially constructed railroad and of the cost of continuing the railroad to the proper points in the valleys named.

This proposal is further justified by the need that the navy of the United States has for a secure coaling base in the North Pacific. The commission ought to make a full report also as to the character of the coal fields at Matanuska, and the problem of furnishing coal from that source for mercantile purposes after reserving for government mining a sufficient quantity for the navy.

I have already recommended to Congress the establishment of a form of commission government for Alaska. The territory is too extended, its needs are too varied, and its distance from Washington too remote to enable Congress to keep up with its necessities in the matter of legislation of a local character.

The governor of Alaska in his report, which accompanies that of the secretary of the interior, points out certain laws that ought to be adopted, and emphasizes what I have said as to the immediate need for a government to much wider powers than now exists there, if it can be said to have any government at all.

I do not stop to dwell upon the lack of provision for the health of the inhabitants and the absence or inadequacy of laws, the mere statement of which shows their crying need. I only press upon Congress the imperative necessity for taking action not only to permit the beginning of the development of Alaska and the opening of her resources, but to provide laws which shall give to those who come under their jurisdiction decent protection.

LOWER COLORADO RIVER

There is transmitted herewith a letter from the secretary of the interior setting out the work done under joint resolution approved June 25, 1910, authorizing the expenditure of \$1,000,000, or so much thereof as might be necessary, to be expended by the President for the purpose of protecting lands and property in the Imperial valley and elsewhere along the Colorado river in Arizona. The money was expended and the protective works erected, but the disturbances in Mexico so delayed the work, and the floods in the Colorado river were so extensive that a part of the works have been carried away, and the need for further action and expenditure of money exists.

I do not make a definite recommendation at present, for the reason that the plan to be adopted for the betterment of conditions near the mouth of the Colorado river proves to be so dependent on a free and full agreement between the government of Mexico and the government of the United States as to joint expenditure and joint use that it is unwise to move until we can obtain some agreement with that government which will enable us to submit to Congress a larger plan, better adapted to the exigencies presented than the one adopted. It is essential that we act promptly, and through the state department the matter is being pressed upon the attention of the Mexican government.

Meantime, a report of the engineer in charge, together with a subsequent report upon his work by a body of experts appointed by the secretary of the interior, together with an offer by the Southern Pacific railroad to do the work at a certain price, with a guaranty for a year, and a comment upon this offer by Brigadier-General Marshall, late chief of engineers, United States army, and now consulting engineer of the reclamation service, are all herewith transmitted.

WATER POWER SITES

In previous communications to Congress I have pointed out two methods by which the water power sites on non-navigable streams may be controlled as between the state and the national government. It has seemed wise that the control should be concentrated in one government or the other as the active participant in supervising its use by private enterprise.

In most cases where the government owns what are called water power sites along non-navigable streams, which are really riparian lots, without which the power in the stream can not be used,

we have a situation as to ownership that may be described as follows: The federal government has land without which the power in the stream cannot be transmuted into electricity and applied at a distance, while it is claimed that the state, under the law of waters as it prevails in many of our western states, controls the use of the water and gives the beneficial use to the first and continuous user.

In order to secure proper care by the state governments over these sources of power, it has been proposed that the government shall deed the water power site to the state on condition that the site and all the plant upon it shall revert to the government unless the state parts with the site only by a lease, the terms of which it enforces and which requires a revaluation of the rental every 10 years, the full term to last not more than 50 years. A failure of the state to make and enforce such leases would enable the government by an action of forfeiture to recover the power sites and all plants that might be erected thereon, and this power of penalizing those who succeed to the control would furnish a motive to compel the observance of the policy of the government.

The secretary of the interior has proposed another method by which the water-power site shall be leased directly by the government to those who exercise a public franchise under provisions requiring a rental for the water power to create a fund to be expended by the general government for the improvement of the stream and the benefit of the local community where the power site is, and permitting the state to regulate the rates at which the converted power is sold.

The latter method proposed by the secretary is a more direct method for federal control, and in view of the probable union and systematic organization and welding together of the power derived from water within a radius of 300 or 400 miles, I think it better that the power of control should remain in the national government than that it should be turned over to the states. Under such a system the federal government would have such direct supervision of the whole matter that any honest administration could easily prevent the abuses which a monopoly of absolute ownership in private persons or companies would make possible.

BUREAU OF NATIONAL PARKS

I earnestly recommend the establishment of a bureau of national parks. Such legislation is essential to the proper management of those wondrous manifestations of nature, so startling and so beautiful that every one recognizes the obligations of the government to preserve them for the edification and recreation of the people. The Yellowstone park, the Yosemite, the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, the Glacier national park, and the Mt. Rainier national park and others furnish appropriate instances.

In only one case have we made anything like adequate preparation for the use of a park by the public. That case is the Yellowstone national park. Every consideration of patriotism and the love of nature and of beauty and of art requires us to expend money enough to bring all these natural wonders within easy reach of our people. The first step in that direction is the establishment of a responsible bureau which shall take upon itself the burden of supervising the parks and of making recommendations as to the best method of improving their accessibility and usefulness.

COMMISSION ON COST OF LIVING

There has been a strong movement among economists, business men and others interested in economic investigation to secure the appointment of an international commission to look into the cause for the high prices of the necessities of life. There is no doubt but that a commission could be appointed of such unprejudiced and impartial persons, experts in investigation of economic facts, that a great deal of very valuable light could be shed upon the reasons for the high prices that have so distressed the people of the world, and information given upon which action might be taken to reduce the cost of living.

The very satisfactory report of the railway stock and bonds commission indicates how useful an investigation of this kind can be when undertaken by men who have had adequate experience in economic inquiries and a level-headedness and judgment correctly to apply sound principles to the facts found.

For some years past the high and steadily increasing cost of living has been a matter of such grave public concern that I deem it of great public interest that an international conference be proposed at this time for the purpose of preparing plans, to be submitted to the various governments, for an international inquiry into the high cost of living, its extent, causes, effects and possible remedies. I therefore recommend that, to enable the President to invite foreign governments to such a conference, to be held at Washington or elsewhere, the Congress provide an appropriation, not to exceed \$20,000, to defray the expenses of preparation and of participation by the United States.

The numerous investigations on the subject, official or other, already made in various countries (such as Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands and the United States) have themselves strongly demonstrated the need of further study of world-wide scope. Those who have conducted these investigations have found that the phenomenon of rising prices is almost if not quite general throughout the world; but they are baffled in the attempt to trace the causes

by the impossibility of making any accurate international comparisons.

This is because, in spite of the number of investigations already made we are still without adequate data and because as yet no two countries estimate their price levels on the same basis or by the same methods.

As already indicated, the preliminary conference itself would entail a comparatively small expense, and most of the subsequent investigations for which it would prepare the way could be carried out by existing bureaus in this and other governments as part of their regular work and would require little if any additional appropriations for such bureaus.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The extraordinary growth of industry in the past two decades and its revolutionary changes have raised new and vital questions as to the relation between employers and wage earners which have become matters of pressing public concern. These questions have been somewhat obscured by the profound changes in the relations between competing producers and producers as a class and consumers—in other words, by the changes which, among other results, have given rise to what is commonly called the trust problem.

The large-scale production characteristic of modern industry, however, involves the one set of relations no less than the other. Any interruption to the normal and peaceful relations between employer and wage earner involves public discomfort and in many cases public disaster. Such interruptions become therefore quite as much a matter of public concern as restraint of trade or monopoly.

Industrial relations concern the public for a double reason. We are directly interested in the maintenance of peaceful and stable industrial conditions for the sake of our own comfort and well-being; but society is equally interested, in its sovereign civic capacity, in seeing that our institutions are effectively maintaining justice and fair dealing between any classes of citizens whose economic interests may seem to clash.

Railway strikes on such a scale as has recently been witnessed in France and England, a strike of coal-mine workers such as we have more than once witnessed in this country, and such a wholesale relinquishing of a public service as that of the street cleaners recently in New York, illustrate the serious danger to public well-being and the inadequacy of the existing social machinery either to prevent such occurrences or to adjust them on any equitable and permanent basis after they have arisen.

In spite of the frequency with which we are exposed to these dangers and in spite of the absence of provision for dealing with them, we continue to assume with easy-going confidence that in each new case, somehow or other, the parties to the dispute will find some solution which will be agreeable to themselves and consistent with the public interest. We all see the grave objections to strikes and lockouts; however necessary they may be in extreme cases; and we are ready to criticize the more extreme phases of the industrial conflict such as boycotts and blacklists; but we leave the situation such that industrial disputes lead inevitably to a state of industrial war in which these are the only weapons left to the two combatants. No more clumsy or expensive method of determining the rate of wages and the hours and conditions of labor could well be devised. The successful operation of the Erdman act as between interstate railroads and their employees shows how much good can be done by proper legislation.

At the moment when the discomforts and dangers incident to industrial strife are actually felt by the public there is usually an outcry for the establishment of some tribunal for the immediate settlement of the particular dispute. But what is needed is some system, devised by patient and deliberate study in advance, that will meet these constantly occurring and clearly foreseeable emergencies—not a makeshift to tide over an existing crisis. Not during the rainstorm but in fair weather should the magnitude and complexity of modern industrial disputes have put upon some of our statutes and our present mechanism for adjusting such differences—where we can be said to have any mechanism at all—a strain they were never intended to bear and for which they are unsuited. What is urgently needed today is a reexamination of our laws bearing upon the relations of employer and employee and a careful and discriminating scrutiny of the various plans which are being tried in several of our own states and in other countries. This would seem to be the first natural step in bringing about an adjustment of these relations better suited to the newer conditions of industry.

Numerous special investigations, official and unofficial, have revealed conditions in more than one industry which have immediately been recognized on all sides as entirely out of harmony with accepted American standards. It is probable that to a great extent the remedies for these conditions, so far as the remedies involve legislation, lie in the field of state action; but such a comprehensive inquiry as is necessary to furnish a basis for intelligent action must be undertaken on national initiative and must be nation wide in its scope.

In view of the results that have followed the activities of the federal government in education, in agriculture and in other fields which do not lie primarily within the field of federal legislation, there can be no serious argument against the propriety or the wisdom of an inquiry by the federal government into the general conditions of labor in the United States, notwithstanding the fact that

some of the remedies will lie with the separate states, or even entirely outside the sphere of governmental activity, in the hands of private individuals and of voluntary agencies.

One legitimate object of such an official investigation and report is to enlighten and inform public opinion, which of itself will often induce or compel the reform of unjust conditions or the abatement of unreasonable demands.

The special investigations that have been made of recent industrial conditions, whether private or official, have been fragmentary, incomplete and at best only partially representative or typical. Their lessons, nevertheless, are important, and until something comprehensive and adequate is available they serve a useful purpose, and they will necessarily continue to be made. But unquestionably the time is now ripe for a searching inquiry into the subject of industrial relations which shall be official, authoritative, balanced and well rounded, such as only the federal government can successfully undertake.

The present widespread interest in the subject makes this an opportune time for an investigation, which in any event can not long be postponed. It should be non-partisan, comprehensive, thorough, patient and courageous.

There is already available much information on certain aspects of the subject in the reports of the federal and state bureaus of labor and in other official and unofficial publications. One essential part of the proposed inquiry would naturally be to assemble, digest, and interpret this information so far as it bears upon our present industrial conditions.

In addition to this the commission should inquire into the general conditions of labor in our principal industries, into the existing relations between employers and employees in those industries, into the various methods which have been tried for maintaining mutually satisfactory relations between employees and employers and for avoiding or adjusting trade disputes, and into the scope, method and resources of federal and state bureaus of labor and the methods by which they might more adequately meet the responsibilities which, through the work of the commission above recommended, would be more clearly brought to light and defined.

MISBRANDING IMPORTED GOODS

My attention has been called to the injustice which is done in this country by the sale of articles in the trade purporting to be made in Ireland, when they are not so made, and it is proposed that the justice of the enactment of a law which, so far as the jurisdiction of the federal government can go, would prevent a continuance of this misrepresentation to the public and fraud upon those who are entitled to use the statement in the sale of their goods.

I think it to be greatly in the interest of fair dealing, which ought always to be encouraged by law, for Congress to enact a law making it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, to use the mails or to put into interstate commerce any articles of merchandise which bear upon their face a statement that they have been manufactured in some particular country when the fact is otherwise.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES BUILDING

I cannot close this message without inviting the attention of Congress again to the necessity for the erection of a building to contain the public archives. The unsatisfactory distribution of records, the lack of any proper index or guide to their contents, is well known to those familiar with the needs of the government in this capital. The land has been purchased and nothing remains now but the erection of a proper building.

I transmit a letter written by Prof. J. Franklin Jameson, director of the department of historical research of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, in which he speaks upon this subject as a member of a committee appointed by the executive council of the American Historical Association to bring the matter to the attention of the President and Congress.

MR. DANA TALKS ON CIVIL SERVICE

Richard H. Dana in an address at the Twentieth Century Club Thursday night at a meeting held under the auspices of the Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women, discussed civil service reform, particularly the effect the system has on Kansas mayors, as contrasted with conditions in Boston.

"In Kansas," he said, "it is so arranged that the mayor cannot remove an official as the mayor did Mr. Daly and put in his place a man who would distribute the contracts a little better."

"We have one or two other heads of departments who are doing excellent work and who are not yielding to the pressure of politics. If the mayor goes on and removes these men it will be pretty clear that the present system of pseudo civil service is breaking down."

W. C. BREWER TO FOLLOW MR. JONES

William C. Brewer, it was learned today, is to succeed Jerome Jones as chairman of the maritime committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Jones will retire from active participation in the work of this committee.

Mr. Jones went to Washington today where he is to represent the maritime committee at the hearing on steamship inspection before the interstate commerce commission.

THE OLYMPIAN

New Transcontinental Train Chicago to Puget Sound

Has No Equal in Luxury of Fittings and Splendid Service Throughout

Drawing-room, Compartment and Standard Sleeping Cars. Observation Car with Ladies' Tea Room, Buffet, Library, Barber Shop and Bathroom—Telegraphic News and Telephone Service—Dining Car Service of the famous "St. Paul" standard of excellence—cleaned daily enroute by vacuum cleaning process. Leaves Chicago at 10:15 p. m.

"The Columbian"

Another new transcontinental train leaves Chicago at 10:00 a. m. and with "the Olympian" provides unequalled double daily service to Seattle and Tacoma, via Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Miles City, Butte and Missoula, over the new scenic short line—

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul

Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railways

Descriptive literature sent on request.

J. H. SKILLEN, New England Passenger Agent, 260 Washington St., BOSTON, MASS.

F. A. MILLER, General Passenger Agent, CHICAGO Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

FRENCH SONGS INTERPRETED

Edmond Clement, the French tenor of the Boston opera company, gave a song recital in Jordan hall Thursday afternoon, winning the applause of a large audience. The regular program consisted wholly of songs and airs in the artist's own language; but some of the applause music paid tribute to English as a language worthy of association with melody. The program was as follows: Partout on l'amour a passe, Benberg; Aimez-vous, Saint-Saens; Le mariage des roses, Franck; Unis des la plus tendre enfance, Gluck; Aubade du "Roi d'Ys," Lalo; L'amour s'ensole, Weckerlin; Priere, Gounod; Poeme d'Octobre, Massenet; En passant par la Lorraine, Aradet; Je ne veux que des fleurs, Barbizolli; Aquarelle, Debussy; Jeunes Fillettes, Weckerlin.

Mr. Clement does nearly to perfection the three things which a listener hopes for in a singer. He presents appealingly the ideas of the poet who wrote the words of the song; he communicates the emotion which vibrates in these words as phonetic emblems of a race and nation; and he gives significant musical reading to the succession of notes which the composer wrote over the words. A vocal artist who does all three of these things is a complete interpreter; and the number of artists who do them all are very few, indeed. Sometimes a singer can win great applause by doing but two of them; sometimes by doing only one. Dr. Wuellner, the German baritone, when he has appeared in Jordan hall in former years, has effectively met the tests so far as giving enlightenment on the poet's lines and making felt the genius of his native Teuton speech were concerned; but he turned the musical corner of the triangle awkwardly.

To cite an example of a characteristic performance of a single song, Miss Mary Garden's singing of "Comin' Through the Rye" in Symphony hall early in the season, was Wuellnerian in respect to thought and utterance, and something better than that in point of music. And to take a less remote example, Mme. Tetrazzini when she sang "The Last Rose of Summer" in the music lesson scene of "The Barber of Seville" the other night, met only the third requirement, but did it so much more handsomely than anybody else has done it for years in Boston that she made her listeners forget all about essentials number one and number two. No Italian but Mme. Tetrazzini and Mr. Bonci does anyone care to hear purely for the music's sake. Some may praise the tenor for his expertness in emitting the syllables of a language not his own, as when he sings a Schubert setting of a Shakespearean lyric; but of course they are pointing to his mechanical control of English; they do not credit him with any real understanding of its phonic habits. The desire to realize song interpretation completely, instead of in one third or two thirds fashion, is what drives an American artist like David Bispham to sing in his own language exclusively, and to present, as far as audiences will permit, works of native composers. The movement for opera in English which started so vigorously a year ago, grew out of the impatience of American artists with the barrier which an Italian or a German or a French libretto offers to their giving a role complete interpretation.

There is an instructive case of a singer whose youth came at a migratory period in his family annals. Born in the United States of Russian parents, he left America as soon as he was out of boyhood and became a music student in Germany. He is back again in America, and has no language which he can call his own.

He has a noble voice, he can interpret the vocal line of a song to praise; he can disclose the poet's ideas picturesquely. But he has only a linguist's grasp of the words; their subtle speech colorings elude him.

The song recital season as far as it has now progressed, has yielded three artists whose right to the praise of complete interpretation is indisputable. One of these came as a representative of America, another of Germany, and the third of France. Each has sung in his native language and each has scored the top mark on the three points that make the difference between thorough and unfinished performance. And the three artists are illustrations of the three most plastic types of voice. They are David Bispham, baritone; Miss Elena Gerhardt, soprano; and Edmond Clement, tenor.

OPERA NOTES

Massenet's opera "Manon" will be given at the Boston opera house to-night with Mme. Zina Brozia in the title role and Edmond Clement in the role of Des Grieux. Miss Bernice Fisher will be Pousette, Miss Madeline D'Ollie the Javotte and Miss Florence DeCourcy the Rosette. The part of Lescaut will be taken by Jean Riddez. Mr. Mardones will sing the role of the father of Des Grieux.

FREDERICK ROBIE PASSES AWAY

GORHAM, Me.—Frederick Robie, former Governor of Maine, passed away at his home here Thursday night. His ancestors belonged to Yorkeshire, Eng. He attended Gorham Academy and Bowdoin College. During the civil war he was a paymaster of volunteers. He was breveted lieutenant-colonel for faithfulness. He was 10 times a member of the Maine House of Representatives and twice a state senator. In 1882 he was elected Governor. In 1884 he was reelected.

M. E. CHURCH TO BE DEDICATED

The new Walnut Park Methodist Church, near Eggleston square, will be dedicated by Bishop John W. Hamilton Feb. 11.

TRAVEL

"Sunset Limited"

Exclusively First Class Extra Fare

CALIFORNIA TRAIN

Between

New Orleans

Los Angeles

San Francisco

New Steel Equipment

Barber, Tailor, Manicure Ladies' Maid, Hair Dresser Stenographer, Telephone Electric, Lights and Fans Vacuum Cleaners Shower Baths

For further information apply

Southern Pacific

SUNSET ROUTE

J. H. Glynn, N. E. A. 12 Milk St., Old South Bldg., Boston

DE POTTER TOURS

175 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK. Send for Itinerary. Tours de Luxe to Europe, Orient and Around the World. Also "Practical Tours." (Thirty-third year.)

Our Frozen Specials are Delicious

Seven Individual Bricks To a Quart.

Vanilla Roll Strawberry Pudding Coffee Pudding Frozen Pudding Ice Cream all flavors 50c per qt.

Neapolitan Ice Cream Co.

Tel. Cambridge 1735.

Free Delivery in Boston and Suburbs.

RATES
One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines

Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

TELEPHONE
Your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising

RESORTS—FLORIDA

RESORTS—FLORIDA

REAL ESTATE—MAINE

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

FLORIDA EAST COAST

SEEKING FLORIDA, and in seeing, the delight is enhanced by lingering in this beautiful land of permanent sunshine. THE EAST COAST OF FLORIDA, with its endless and diversified characteristic charms, excels in accommodations as it does in all of its other attractions. Its hotels are world-famed for size and equipment as well as management. For those who desire to avoid the larger hostilities, there are most accommodations without number, to suit the disposition.

PRINCIPAL RESORTS AND HOTELS
St. Augustine.....Hotel de Leon and Alcazar Ormond.....Hotel Ormond-on-the-Halfway Palm Beach.....Royal Poinciana and Breakers Miami.....Royal Palm-on-Bay-Biscayne Long Key Fishing Camp.....Among the Florida Keys Nassau, Bahamas.....The Colonial Havana, Cuba.....The Colonial
A chain of resorts covering a distance of 600 miles, each with its own individual charm, but happily blending with that of the others in the making of the great "AMERICAN RIVIERA."

Special de luxe electric-lighted Pullman trains between New York and principal East Coast resorts. Leave terminals daily except Sunday, connecting at Miami with steamships for Nassau, and at Key West with the E. & O. S. S. Co. Coast Railway, for Havana. Only 31 hours New York to Havana. DAILY SERVICE; nine (9) daylight hours on the beautiful Southern Sea after most unique trip over the SEABOARD RAILROAD.
For Complete Information, Booklet, Tickets and Reservations, apply to the Local Agent or to F. E. C. offices at

243 Fifth Ave., NEW YORK 109 W. Adams St., CHICAGO
General Offices, ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

TIMELY subjects are discussed in the editorial comments presented today.

SAN DIEGO UNION—As was recently noted in these columns, the country has recently awakened to the fact that there is lack of a sufficient number of drydocks for vessels of commerce. The subject is attracting much attention among shipowners who contemplate increasing their fleets and using the Panama canal. Adequate facilities for caring for the ships are not to be found on either the Atlantic or the Pacific side. If there is to be a great fleet of freighters plying via the canal between the two coasts, means of keeping those vessels in seaworthy condition must be provided. Otherwise it will be useless to attempt to carry out present plans for the extensive use of the Panama canal. It will be very surprising if this new demand for commercial drydocks shall not be supplied, at least on the Atlantic side. But it must be apparent to all that the ports on either Atlantic or Pacific that have those repair facilities will possess a tremendous advantage over those that have not. San Diego with its admirable harbor and the facilities that it will offer for handling commerce has every expectation of obtaining a liberal share of trade via the canal. Traffic follows the lines of least resistance—precisely the condition that will be presented here when the canal is open and when the direct line of railway from this city to the East is in operation. But although the prospect is most encouraging, it is manifest that this city would be wonderfully strengthened as a commercial port were a drydock for ships of commerce to be established here.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD—In the evolution of the commerce of the Great Lakes a type of vessel has been developed that is different from that found on any other large body of water in the world. The latest and largest carrier of coal and iron ore, the two great staples of the lake commerce, is the Col. James M. Schoonmaker, built for the Shenango Steamship & Transportation Company. This vessel measures 617 feet over all, 597 feet on the keel, 44 feet beam and 34 feet depth. It carried 12,650 tons of coal from Duluth to Ashtabula on its maiden trip last October and can carry 15,000 gross tons of iron ore from Escanaba to Chicago. The significance of the dimensions of this vessel appears when it is considered that ten years ago the average carrying capacity on the lakes was less than 3,000 tons. Apparently shipbuilders are prepared to go to a limit not yet estimated with the deepening and widening of lake channels and harbors.

PHILADELPHIA TIMES—The butter boom brought many new facts home to us, or made us realize old values in a new way. For instance, we can appreciate more than ever what it means when we are told that the dairy products of Iowa for the past year were worth more than a million dollars a week. These are the cold facts collated by the state dairy commissioner, and are exact.
The creamery butter was worth \$25, 000,000.
The dairy butter was worth \$25, 000,000.
Three million dollars was the value of the ice cream.
This is a record of which the state of Iowa may well be proud, and the lesson should be profitably applied. The state of Iowa itself realizes that there is room for improvement, much as she has accomplished.

MANCHESTER UNION—Oil has by no means passed as yet as an important factor in the problems of light and heat, but the statistics of petroleum production in 1911 point clearly to a time when that production will have ceased, or will have become at best a negligible quantity. Pennsylvania, which once led the world in its output of oil, now occupies a minor position, owing to the exhaustion of its wells.

The figures of output for the last year show that of the United States total production, 209,931,884 barrels, the Appalachian field, which includes Pennsylvania, New York, West Virginia and eastern Ohio, produced but 22,275,000 barrels, or a little more than one-tenth of the whole. It was a marked decrease even from the preceding year. California is now the greatest producer of petroleum, with a total for 1911 of 77,224,359 barrels, a slight increase over the production of the previous year. Kansas and Oklahoma came next with nearly 58,000,000 barrels, and these were followed by Illinois with some 30,000,000 barrels, which was a considerable decrease from 1910. In the middle West, as in the Appalachian region, the output of oil is steadily falling. It is now considered that, with the exception of California and Texas, the golden days of petroleum have already passed. The next step, apparently, from the tallow candle and whale oil, is to be electricity.

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION—Elsewhere on this page the Constitution reproduces an editorial from The Christian Science Monitor, published in Boston, Mass., forcefully indorsing the editorial in which... we plead with the South to abandon the sectional abasement implied in the fear that the ghost of the civil war barred a southerner from the White House. "The South is entitled to the best that is going," says the Monitor. "It needs but to ask for it, to strive for it," and further, corroborating what the Constitution has constantly contended. "The main thing is that he (a southern presidential candidate) must strike the popular note, he must please the public fancy, he must win the confidence of enough of his fellow citizens to give him the necessary electoral vote. And to do this, he does not need to be an eastern man, a western man, or what is, broadly, a northern man." Certainly not! He needs simply to be, as the Constitution has reiterated, a man who meets all the qualifications. The West, the East, the North, no longer asks where such a man was born. It only asks, "Can he deliver the goods?" The sole misgiving is in the South. The sentiment expressed by the Monitor is universal, so far as the other portions of the country are concerned. The South only remains abashed, self-conscious, lacking in self-confidence.

FIRM CELEBRATES 60TH ANNIVERSARY

Macular Parker Company, Boston clothiers, marks the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the company today. When Addison Macular opened a small store under the firm name of A. Macular & Co. During the first year he employed one clerk, Charles W. Parker, who performed the duty of store boy, salesman and bookkeeper, but it was not until 1852 that the firm began business in Boston under the name of Macular, Williams & Co. In the same year a house was started in Boston at 33 and 37 Ann (now North) street for the manufacture and sale of clothing at wholesale.
In 1854 the firm moved to 47 Milk street, and six years later to 102 Washington street. At this time the firm name was changed to Macular, Williams & Parker and furnishing and tailoring departments added.
In 1864 another removal was made to the building on the adjoining premises. This edifice was destroyed with most of its contents in the Boston fire of Nov. 9, 1872. The present building, No. 400, was rebuilt on practically the same plan as the one destroyed, and in 1884 the adjoining store, No. 398, was annexed.
In 1879 Mr. Williams retired from the business, and in 1895 the corporation of Macular Parker Company was organized by some of the members of the firm, of whom Charles W. Parker remains the active head.

FOR SALE

No. 913—Bar Mills, Buxton, Maine, 1 mile from steam cars, beautiful estate known as "The Wayside Inn." Consists of 16 rooms, all modern conveniences. All condition, furnished, has garage, 5 acres land, beautiful view, free ideal place for summer home. For further information apply

W. A. MACHESON REAL ESTATE CORPORATION, FIDELITY BLDG., PORTLAND, ME.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

FOR SALE—In Santa Cruz Mountains, in a restricted tract of virgin redwood and pine, a beautiful new well-furnished, furnished, 8 rooms, bath, latest plumbing, fine sewage, hot and cold water, piped from mountain spring throughout, outside screened dining room, living and sleeping porch, under young pine trees, croquet court, large boulder fireplace, with single nook, wood and water free, good deer hunting and fishing, half mile from town of Boulder Creek, several trains daily to Santa Cruz Beach and San Francisco, ideal winter and summer climate, reasonable. Address owner, S. CARROLL, 300 W. 70th st., New York city.

A BARGAIN

Small fruit ranch, edge of town in Sacramento Valley, in first-class condition, modern house, trees 15 years old, heavy bearing, orange, olive, almond, fig, etc. Good income from property; reason for selling, desire to retire from active work. Address DR. M. T. MOORE, Corning, Cal.

REAL ESTATE—ARKANSAS

FOR SALE—7500 acre out-crover timber land in Pike and Montgomery counties, Arkansas, near Caddo Gap, on Iron Mountain Railroad. Price \$2.50 per acre cash if sold quick. No swamp land. Land best suited for fruit. This is a great bargain. Address BRUCE M. ALEXANDER LOGGING CO., Glenwood, Pike Co., Ark.

REAL ESTATE

BARGAINS FOR QUICK SALE
Timber, with or without mills, in every section. Apartment houses in cities, hotels, manufacturing enterprises for sale. Investment. BANKERS HOLDING COMPANY, Kirk Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE—KANSAS CITY

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—41-room house, South Side; well built; easy terms. C. E. FORDY, 15 E. 10th st., Kansas City, Mo.

STORES AND OFFICES—CHICAGO

FOR RENT—Afternoon hours in practitioner's office, in loop district. D. 2, 750 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders

Maj. E. E. Persons, medical corps, detailed to enter army field service and correspondence school for medical officers, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to take course in field service school and proceed from Ft. Jay, N. Y., to Ft. Leavenworth and report April 1, thence to Presidio of San Francisco.

Lieut.-Col. A. C. Ducat, twentieth infantry, to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., for duty on examining board.
The name of First Lieut. A. C. Cron, tenth infantry, placed on list of detached officers and the name of First Lieut. C. E. Swartz, infantry, is removed.

Lieutenant Swartz assigned to tenth infantry.
Maj. W. G. Gambrell, paymaster, relieved from Hot Springs, Ark., to Denver for duty.

Maj. G. W. Ruthers, commissary, detailed for general recruiting service, March 31, and will proceed to Columbus barracks, Ohio, for instruction 10 days, thence to Parkersburg, W. Va., relieving First Lieut. C. E. Swartz, infantry, unassigned.

Navy Orders

Paymaster H. deF. Mel, to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., as accounting officer.
Passed Assistant Paymaster J. M. Hancock, detached navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., to naval station, Cavite, P. I., as accounting officer.

Mr. F. A. Y. Long, William Twigg, Jr., F. R. Kalde, B. W. Lambert, A. I. Seaman, W. D. Dadd, J. A. Crimmins, Charles Swanberg, M. C. Davis, W. H. Muchhahn, Leroy Neil, E. A. Samuelson, O. D. Parker, T. W. Jenkins, J. A. Ward, J. C. Hines, John Gallagher, G. W. Robbins, C. S. Hensel and E. A. Healy, acting appointment as machinists from Jan. 17, 1912.

Paymaster Clerk A. G. King, appointment as paymaster's clerk revoked.
Movements of Naval Vessels
Arrived—Whipple at San Diego, Caesar at Guantanamo, Brutus at Guantanamo, Wheeling at Caldera bay.

Sailed—Hannibal, from Guantanamo bay for Cape Gracias-a-Dios; New Hampshire, from Norfolk for New York; Neptune, from Seawall point for Baltimore; Supply, from Guam for Cavite; Wheeling, from Santo Domingo City for Caldera bay.

Navy Notes

WASHINGTON—The cable address of the commander-in-chief, Asiatic fleet, while the Rainbow is at Nanking will be Nanking, China.

ANNAPOLIS, Md. — Semi-annual examinations at the naval academy closed Thursday. The markings have been followed closely, and it is believed that no one of the graduating class has failed to get through.

Quimby's Candy Shop

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.
PEANUT BRITTLE, fresh from the fire, per lb., 12c
CHOCOLATE MIXTURE, regular 25c, quality, per lb., 15c
OUR OLD-FASHIONED BITTER SWEETS, 1-lb. fancy box 20c
BOREHOUD DROPS, pure herb flavor, per lb., 12c
WEEK-END CHOCOLATES, Fruit, Nuts and Jelly, per lb., 29c
MACHINE DIPPED ASSORTED CHOCOLATES, per lb., 21c
5-lb. boxes, original package, 60c, 50c, \$1.10 and \$1.50.
GRANULATED SUGAR to purchasers, per lb., 5c
51 PORTLAND STREET.

Mrs. Rose Jarvis

HAIR DRESSING, SHAMPOOING, MANICURING AND HAIR GOODS COMBINGS MADE UP.
247 SOUTH BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES
Home A2613 Murray Hill 645

Mme. Roche

COWNS and CORSETS
TAILORING AND FANCY GOWNS
116 East 42d Street, New York
Opposite Grand Central

"Deco" Outlines

WORKING MATERIAL, COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS, 50 CENTS. MAIL N. MOTT, 265 OCEAN AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
NEW \$50 SUIT from Holland's, black, size 38, never worn, \$20. Address P. 30, Monitor Office.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Back Bay Suites
NEW BUILDINGS
24-26 Westland Ave., near Boston Symphony Hall, 1 to 4 rooms with Bath and large kitchenette, elevator service and all other possible modern improvements, ready for immediate occupancy. For particulars apply to COLEMAN & GILBERT, 219 Huntington Ave., Tel. 516 B. B., or on premises by appointment.

FINANCIAL

7% NET
We can loan your money for 7% net to you, secured by first mortgage on improved city property. Write
CAUTHORN, McVAY & CAUTHORN, Inc., ABERDEEN, WASH.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL will purchase farms or other interest in unsettled estates or loan on same anywhere. Box 3198, Boston.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS

LELAND FARM AGENCY Weekly circular brings it. Dept. 76, P. F. Leland, 31 Milk st.

BOOKS

Book and Art Exchange
203 BOWLING BUILDING, Grand River and Greenwood St. DETROIT, MICH.
BIBLES, BOOKS, CARDS, PICTURES, MOTTOES, QUARTERLY COVERS AND LESSON MARKERS.

CASH ON THE SPOT and highest prices paid for Standard Lectures, Century Dictionaries, New International Encyclopedias, complete libraries in any number of volumes purchased from any part of the world; correspondence invited. WILLIAMS' BOOK STORE, 349 Washington st., Boston.

BOOK AND ART SHOP

320 H. W. Hellman Bldg., Los Angeles, California; books, pictures, cards, mottoes. PRACTITIONER'S RECORD BOOKS. Illustrated by request. PRACTITIONER'S RECORD BOOK CO., 1309 So. Paseo pl., Kansas City, Mo.

RESTAURANTS

Bakery, Lunch Room and Restaurant
A. J. Piatt Bakery Co.
415 Washington Ave. ST. LOUIS
Phone Bell Main 812.

WIRE WORKS

CHENEY BIGELOW
WIRE WORKS
Bank and Office Railings
Elevator Enclosures
TEL. 1386. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

ROOMS

ATTRACTIVE ROOM—Large, clean, h. w., near Symphony Hall. Address L. 43, Monitor Office, or tel. 3427-W B. B.
WORCESTER SQ., 42—Light, clean rooms; hot water heat; modern conveniences; tel. near L. sta.; prices moderate.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED

WOMAN EMPLOYED wants room for self and boy of 6; meals for boy and care of school hours. Address T-3, Monitor Office.

ROOMS—CHICAGO

SUNNY, steam heated, newly furnished; "T. C." and surface. H. L. BOWMAN, 8012 Lake Ave., Chicago. Adline 1960.

STUDIOS TO LET

ATTRACTIVE MUSIC STUDIO to sublet two afternoons a week. Address MISS WILHELMINA BALDWIN, 201 Clarendon st.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Lipton Saskatchewan
People and money needed to develop this wonderful country; I can sell you good farms or can loan your money to prosperous farmers; particulars on request. NIELS M. LARSON, Lipton, Sask.

STEEL—Structural engineer, established 3 years, wants to represent a steel works for western Michigan; familiar with trade. Address: ENGINEER, care Monitor Office, Grand Rapids, Mich.

BOARD AND FURNISHED ROOMS

for sale in New York City; \$50 to \$200; also American plan hotel. LELAND BOARD & ROOM DIRECTORY, 4 W. 33d st., New York. (25th year.)

Most Famous Market in the World



FANEUIL HALL MARKET. LENGTH 500 FEET. WIDTH 60 FEET.

SHATTUCK & JONES, INC.

FISH

TELEPHONE 1437 RICHMOND. NO. 128 FANEUIL HALL MARKET, BOSTON

ISAAC LOCKE & CO.

97, 99 and 101 FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND HOTHOUSE PRODUCTS

Special attention given family orders

WHERE TO MARKET

Telephone Haymarket 1653 and 1656

W. G. & H. C. RUSSELL

Dealers in PROVISIONS, FRUIT, VEGETABLES, ETC.
BUTTER, EGGS AND GAME—HIGH GRADE GOODS A SPECIALTY.
139 PORTLAND STREET, BOSTON

RHODES BROS. CO.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION.
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
IMPORTERS AND RECEIVERS ON COMMISSION.
438 to 444 Tremont st., 170 to 174 Mass. Ave., 256 to 260 Warren st. (Box district), 10 and 11 Harvard sq., Brookline, BOSTON.

W. H. AMES & CO., Inc.

POTATOES

Believing that quality would be appreciated in POTATOES as in other foods, we are placing upon the market through the merchants who are known for the high quality of the goods they carry, the VERY BEST POTATOES obtainable. In ONE PECK CARTONS WHICH EXCLUDE THE LIGHT. We purchase only the best of the Maine crop. We select only the best of the car. Thus you get the CREAM of the Car, the CREAM of the Crop, the CREAM of the State. CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

AUTOMOBILES

George Arcand, General Blacksmith
AUTO SPRING
A Specialty
Auto Forgings Made and Repaired
All kinds of Frame and Axle Work
20 Cambria St. (Back Bay), Boston, Mass.
Telephone Back Bay 2275

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Bargains in Used Instruments
Cecilian Mahogany Player.....\$75
Mahogany Piano.....\$50
Mahogany Angelus.....\$75
Miller Square Piano.....\$25
Homer Upright Piano, nearly new.....\$105
Easy terms if desired.

TEL-ELECTRIC CO.

465 BOYLSTON STREET
PIANO TUNING
PIANO TUNING—F. M. REHFUSS, practical piano tuner and repairer. Over 12 years' experience. LA CROSSE, WIS.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

PHELPS WYMAN
Lumber Exchange, Minneapolis.
Parks and Private Grounds.

FOR SALE

DREAM COUCH BED, extra length, cost \$15 last September, price now \$7. Room 6, two flights, 24 Shawmut Ave., B. B.

FOR SALE—Mehlin upright piano; mahogany case, one year old, good as new; a bargain. LUDDEN, 6139 Greenwood av., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED

EARN \$10 TO \$15 A WEEK and hold your position besides. No canvassing. We, as manufacturers of patented just-infection specialties, have new easy mail order plans to keep factories busy. We furnish everything. Large profits. Small capital. Experience unnecessary. If you are one of the want-to-go-ahead kind, write for our most modern (copyrighted) plans. Swift's patent, 2 M. P. EASE ME, Box 30, Pease Bldg., Michigan st., Buffalo, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED, either sex, sell quick selling household necessities. Nets 100% profit. Build big-paying business by devoting all or spare time. Be your own boss—start now. Write for particulars and free sample. Dept. 103, DUNLAP MFG. CO., Bloomington, Ill.

AGENTS—\$35 week for 2 hrs. work a day selling wonderful new household necessities. Write for particulars and free sample. DEPT. 103, DUNLAP MFG. CO., BOSTON, MASS.

IF YOU ARE EARNING less than \$35 weekly we want to hear from you. New agents' article. DUDLEY CO., box 17, Ware, Mass. Dept. 1.

WANTED—Women agents. In every city to sell our toilet preparations. Write to E. BURNHAM, 26 W. Washington st., Chicago.

AGENTS—CALIFORNIA

WHITE LOS ANGELES, CAL. 423 BYRNE BLDG., W. A. CRIE, if you want agent or ad service on Pacific Coast; references; bonded Notary Public.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A general housework maid for family of 5; good references required; no washing. Call 62 Prince st., West Newton, or Tel. Newton W. 467-1.

STENOGRAPHER wanted with graphophone experience; able particulars. Address V. 3, Monitor Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG MAN, law student, want work afternoons or evenings. Address K 40, Monitor Office.

Pullen & Guthro Co.

RESTAURANT

60 North Market St., Opp. Faneuil Hall
Has the best goods obtainable at the best prices. Come, eat and be convinced.

Wilson's Market

270 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.

Meats, Poultry, Groceries

Fruit and Vegetables

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Telephone Back Bay 2187.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS

SAUER'S PURE FLAVORING EXTRACTS have no equal; sold everywhere; 10c and 25c the bottle at your grocer's.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

FORMER NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY STUDENT would like pianoforte pupils. Special rates to beginners. Inquire 151 Medford st., Somerville, Mass.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISING

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

GOODRICH'S

"Guide to Memorizing Music."
"Music as a Language."
"Complete Musical Analysis."
"Analytical Harmony."
"Art of Song."
"Theory of Interpretation."
BY
Alfred John Goodrich
PARIS, FRANCE, 4 SQUARE SAINT FERDINAND.
Instruction in all music branches.

BOARD AND ROOMS—LONDON

WELL-RECOMMENDED, select, homely, board-residence, gardens; moderate, inclusive terms. MISS GILL, 25 Elgin Crescent, Bayswater, London W. England.

Advertisements

Intended to appear in all editions of

Saturday's Monitor

Should reach The Monitor office

Not Later Than Friday Afternoon

To insure proper Classification.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

AUTOMOBILE TIREMAKERS, experienced, one superintendent and one foreman wanted for new plant; all particulars in first letter. **RICHARD B. EISOLD**, 100 Box 601, Ludlow, Mass.

CABINET MAKER wanted on antique furniture; good pay; steady work. Write to **J. F. MOORE**, Claremont, N. H.

CANVASSER wanted, specialties: 25-35 per cent commission. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CLERK—One who understands meat and speaks French, for general store and order; good pay. Apply at once, with references. **JOEL SIBLEY**, Winchendon, Waterville, Mass.

EDUCATED PROTESTANT AMERICAN (30 to 40), as manager for mercantile house; references. Reply by letter to **T. A. CARLSON**, 100 Box 601, Ludlow, Mass.

ERIKAND BOY wanted, either colored or white; must be well connected; apply at once, ready for work. **L. HIRSH**, 200 Huntington, Boston.

FARM HAND and milkman wanted in Holliston. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FINISHERS wanted for high grade custom-made pants. **BAKER & SINGER**, 178 Washington st., room 12, Boston.

HOSTLER (middle-aged) wanted in Maine. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

JOB PRESS FEEDER wanted; must be able to feed Union. Apply to **WHITE-SMITH MUSIC CO.**, 62 State st., Boston.

OFFICE BOY wanted; opportunity to learn trade. **F. W. MASSELL**, 120 Boylston st., Boston.

PERMANENT POSITION and good salary to good plumber and metal worker. **E. BROWN CO.**, Palmer, Mass.

PRINTER wanted for steady state to steady and competent man; situation in first letter. **COMPENDIUM**, L. H. Balch, Cambridge, Mass.

PROFESSOR—A thoroughly experienced professional professor; a secure and reliable man in this line may secure permanent position and salary. **THE ALBANY PRESS**, 305 Congress st., Boston.

PULLERS OVER wanted, experienced; Rex machine; 12-20 down. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ROOFER—Steady work; first class all-around man; steady work. **K. PHEE**, 100 Box 601, Ludlow, Mass.

SHOE TREADER wanted, experienced; place work; 7-6 o'clock. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

STABLEMAN wanted, temperate; 8 wk.; in Mattapan. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

TEAMSTER—Married man; no objection to 2 children; age from 25 to 45; must be a steady worker; good wages; rough places in the woods on wheels; some farm work; \$40 month and cottage. **W. H. HARRIS**, 114 Main st., Boston.

THE MANHATTAN MARKET desires to secure the services of a first-class general manager. Apply to **ARTHUR H. SMITH**, 600 Massachusetts av., Cambridge.

TIGHT COOPER and general work in Everett. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

TOOL MAKER wanted, five, first-class men who are tool and jig makers; work. Address **THE VERMONT FARM MACHINE COMPANY**, Bellows Falls, Vt.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

ASSISTANT HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted; young; 3 wk. board and room. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BINDERY GIRLS, stitch and fold, Beverly. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BONNAR STITCHER, 3-6 week. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CAPABLE HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted. **MRS. S. A. McNEENEY**, 204 Elm st., Boston.

CAPABLE WOMAN for general housework in country house with modern improvements; small family; good home, good wages. **H. BARTON**, South Amherst, Mass.

CLERKS wanted, 20 to 26 years; must be able to add and figure correctly. Apply to **W. H. HARRIS**, 114 Main st., Boston.

COOKS wanted at **HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU**, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass.

DENTIST'S ASSISTANT wanted; young lady; must know something about the business; Roxbury or Dorchester resident preferred. Apply in person. **SEAVY DEN**, 100 Box 601, Ludlow, Mass.

DISHWASHER wanted in Vermont hotel; 4 wk. board and room. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

DRAFTER, experienced, well educated; 3-4 week. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FACTORY GIRLS, Polish, leather, piece work. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FACTORY GIRLS, French and Polish, in Lynn. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FINISHER, experienced, belt and waist. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

GENERAL MAIDS wanted. **HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU**, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted; 3 in family; some washing; references required. **MRS. S. WOODBURY**, 10 Pomfret st., West Roxbury, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted; experienced; small family; 36. Tel. 174-W. **W. H. HARRIS**, 114 Main st., Boston.

GIRL wanted, residing in Somerville, to take charge of children 4 years and over. **MRS. F. E. MURDOCK**, 234 Broadway, Somerville, Mass.

HALL GIRL, 34 month, board and room in hotel. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HEAD WAITRESS, 30 month, board and room, in hotel in East Boston. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HOME WORKERS wanted to crochet, embroider, knit for store. Apply forenoon. **MARY E. PAIGE**, 175 Tremont st., Boston.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEWORK—Wanted, experienced Protestant woman for general housework in family of adults; wash and iron; wages \$7 per week; references required. **MRS. B. C. AMES**, 3 Lexington ter., Watertown, Mass.

HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted; room for work in lodging house in city. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted in Waltham; 6 in family; 4 wk. board and room. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted (assistant); 3-4 week, board and room; take care of children. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted in Boston; 3-4 week, board and room. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted; 3 in family; 4 wk. board and room; 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HOUSEWORK GIRL (Protestant) wanted; 3-4 week, board and room; Nova Scotia or Sweden preferred. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MAID wanted; capable young girl, Protestant, for general housework; must be good worker. **MRS. W. H. HARRIS**, 114 Main st., Boston.

MAIDS wanted for general housework in families in HARVARD SQUARE. **EMP. BUREAU**, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass.

MAID wanted, Protestant, for general housework in family of 2 adults in apartment; good plain food and laundry; references. **E. BROWN CO.**, Palmer, Mass.

NOON WAITRESS, 3-6 week, board and room. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PACK CHIMNEYS, 3-4 week, 8-30 to 5. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PROOFREADER wanted; 3-4 week; underwood machine. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PROTESTANT COOK wanted in Dorchester; 3-4 week, board and room. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

STENCIL WORK (gold leaf), in city; 3-4 week. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

TELE OPERATOR—Experienced Elliott Fisher and switchboard operator; best references. **MARY J. REIDY**, 104 Moreland st., Boston.

WAIT STITCHERS, experienced. **THE BYER MFG. CO.**, 23 Beach st., Boston.

WANTED—A young woman 18 or 20, to work in grocery store; must be a good worker; one who understands Polish preferred. Apply any day between 1 and 2. **13 and 15 Causeway st.**, near North st., Boston.

WOMAN, middle aged, who wants a home, small wages, 3-4 week. **LOCK BOX 215**, Tilton, N. H.

WOMAN and **PACK CANDY**; 3-4 week; 8-30 to 5 o'clock. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted to assist in housework in exchange for a good home and small remuneration. **M. W. TOPHAM**, 157 Oakdale, Newton, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ACCOUNTANT, expert auditor and systematizer, wants position. **W. K. HUBBARD**, 33 H. Street, Roxbury, Mass.

ADVERTISING COPYWRITER, experienced, desires change; position with agency or newspaper. **W. H. HARRIS**, 114 Main st., Boston.

AMERICAN, 50, experienced real estate repair, painter and whitener, handy with tools; small wages. **W. T. NEWTON**, 12 Windsor st., Roxbury, Mass.

AMERICAN, middle aged, wants care of property and repairs in out of town. **W. H. HARRIS**, 114 Main st., Boston.

AN AMERICAN of 25, married, desires position in a western hotel; good references. **W. F. SANDFORD**, Lock Box 385, Windsor, Conn.

APRENTICE sheet metal worker, age 21, single, desires position in Boston; must be able to work during apprenticeship. **MENTION 6676**, **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BELL BOY, experienced, wants position either in winter hotel or later in summer hotel. **ROGER W. LEE**, 55 Beacon st., Gloucester, Mass.

BELL BOY—Lad of 18 desires position as bell boy or running an elevator; experienced. **HAROLD DE LOIRE**, 22 High st., Brookline, Mass.

BLACKSMITH with 15 years' experience in horseshoeing and carriage work desires position. **W. H. HARRIS**, 114 Main st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER and clerical work age 25, single, residence Somerville, \$10-12, good references. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER, single, with thorough practical experience, capable taking charge of a moderate sized business. **WILLIAM HART**, 74 Waltham st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER and accountant, competent and experienced, capable of taking charge of books, married, wants position in town or country. **D. LLOYD-JONES**, 182 W. High st., South Portland, Me.

BOOKKEEPER AND CLERK (66), experienced railroad work, married, residence Boston, excellent references. **MENTION 6687**, **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER OR CASHIER—Wanted, position of trust; 25 years' experience; good references. **W. T. POTTER**, for moderate salary, **W. T. POTTER**, 33 Warren st., Lynn, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER desired in hotel in Boston. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER, age 20, experience and references. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER and clerical work, 1 year's experience, good reference, age 21. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOY, 15, 15 years' experience at architectural drawing, desires position; best of references. **WILLIAM HARRIS**, 114 Main st., Boston.

BUYER—Position desired in purchasing department; practical experience in buying, selling, correspondence and general office work. **MENTION 6692**, **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HOUSEWORK—Wanted, middle-aged woman as working housekeeper in family of three adults; modern improvements; 20 miles from Boston; wages \$3. **MRS. E. ROBERTS**, P. O. box 15, South Sudbury, Mass.

HOUSEWORKER OR COMPANION—Refined American woman (40), with well trained little girl, will exchange services for comfortable room and board. **FRANCES GOWDIN**, 15 Spencer av., West Somerville, Mass.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BOY, 18, 2 years Mechanic Arts high school, living at home, wants permanent position; he can learn a trade. **LEE LIE N. BROWN**, 7 Chambers st., Boston.

CAPABLE MAN, honest, temperate and industrious, wishes work of any kind; references. **JOSEPH MORSE**, 64 Union st., Boston.

CAPABLE MAN, temperate and industrious, wishes restaurant or farm work; best of references. **GROVER DAMON**, 53 Union st., Boston.

CARPENTER (32), single, residence city; 3-4 week. **MENTION 6700**, **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CARPENTER (33) wants position in large factory or department store in or near city; thoroughly competent to take full charge of carpentering. **A. E. ANDERSON**, 21 W. 1st st., Malden, Mass.

CARPENTER—All-round man wants work of any kind; experienced in jobbing; reasonable terms. **ROBERT ADAIR**, 300 E. 1st st., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR, automobile mechanic and timekeeper, (29), married, residence Dorchester; \$25 week; good experience. **MENTION 6685**, **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR, small gasoline cars, and helper machine shop, delivery truck or delivery car; good references. **MENTION 6683**, **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR OR COACHMAN desires position with private family; willing to be general useful; references. **ADAM DENNIS F. ANTHONY**, 606 Massachusetts av., Boston.

CHICKEN COOK and **MECHANIC** wanted; position driving a gasoline car; obliging; careful driver; single. **JACOB MICHEL**, 94 Stratmore rd., Brookline, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, wants position with private family; best references. **MARTIN**, 2 Conrad st., Dorchester, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR, capable of doing repairs, desires position in private family. **MENTION 6684**, **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position in private family; years' experience in repairing cars and rebuilding of Packard cars; married; American; best of references. **WESLEY S. BROWN**, 18 Summer st., St. Johnsbury, Vt.

CHAUFFEUR and coachman, age 22, single, residence Boston, fair wages. **MENTION 6608**, **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR and general man, willing to do any kind of work; good references. **MENTION 6605**, **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR—Young man desires position with private family; strictly temperate; references. **WALTER C. CUNY**, 34 Broadway, South Boston.

CHIPPY (31), handy man around machines, single, residence Somerville, 1056 Washington st., Boston.

CITIZEN—Experienced and efficient work; single, residence Amesbury; \$50 month; excellent references and experience; mention **6676**, **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CLERK and **BOOKKEEPER** (20), single, residence Boston; \$8-12; can speak English and French; good references. **MENTION 6674**, **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CLERK, capable, educated man, wants position in office; good references. **LOWELL REF. EMP. AGENCY**, 407 Middlesex st., Lowell, Mass.

CLERK—Age 22, typewriter and bookkeeper; single, residence Boston; discharged, wants position with opportunity for advancement. **JOSEPH J. WHITE**, 300 E. 1st st., Boston.

CLERK and **BOOKKEEPER** (20), single, residence Boston; \$8-12; can speak English and French; good references. **MENTION 6674**, **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COLORED MAN, young, smart and industrious, wants place in good private family or boarding house, city or country. **JOHN A. RICKERT**, 153 E. 1st st., Boston.

COOK, colored man, wants position as cook, porter or waiter; references. **CHAS. H. HARRIS**, 114 Main st., Boston.

CORNER CHAUFFEUR, thoroughly competent to conduct European tour, according to plan; good references. **MENTION 6676**, **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

DYER (union) wanted, woolens or raw stock, age 25, married, residence Medford, 1099 Washington st., Boston.

DYER (wool or union) and mill chemist, to assist dyer (25), single, residence Lawrence; 325 week; will take 18; good references. **MENTION 6676**, **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ELDERLY, TEMPERATE AMERICAN would like place where general usefulness would offset good mind and board; city or country. **MENTION 6676**, **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ELECTRICIAN—Assistant foreman; 10 years general house wiring; understands all kinds of electrical work; good references. **JAMES L. SMITH**, rear 258 N. Main st., Boston.

ELECTRICIAN, Sweden, of good habits, some experience in electrical line, would work for moderate wages; evening student; references. **MENTION 6676**, **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ELECTRICIAN (colored), one who understands care of motors, etc., wants position. **MENTION 6676**, **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ELECTRICIAN'S HELPER (10, single, residence Boston; 12-15; good references and experience. **MENTION 6676**, **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ELECTRICIAN'S HELPER and telephone line man (27, married; residence Everett); good references and experience. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

EMPLOYMENT—Student desires work from 12 p. m. to 2 p. m.; will take elevator work; references. **MENTION 6676**, **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ENGINEER, first class, wants position; 25 years' experience; good references. **MENTION 6676**, **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ENGINEER, second class license, reliable, temperate, 16 years' experience, best of references. **MENTION 6676**, **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ENGINEER and draughtsman, experienced, 24 years' experience, 12 years' power transmission and special machinery, able in every respect; wants position; references. **MENTION 6676**, **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ENGINEER, experienced, 3rd class, desires position as janitor, night watchman; 15 years' experience; good plumber; best references. **MENTION 6676**, **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ENGINEER, first and second class license, aged 40, married, good references. **MENTION 6676**, **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ENGINEER, 24 years' experience, 12 years' power transmission and special machinery, able in every respect; wants position; references. **MENTION 6676**, **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ENGINEER, experienced, 3rd class, desires position as janitor, night watchman; 15 years' experience; good plumber; best references. **MENTION 6676**, **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ENGINEER, first and second class license, aged 40, married, good references. **MENTION 6676**, **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ENGINEER, 24 years' experience, 12 years' power transmission and special machinery, able in every respect; wants position; references. **MENTION 6676**, **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ENGINEER, first class, power station experience and electrician; familiar with Currier's machinery. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FARM MANAGER or all-round creamery man wants situation; salary \$20 per week. **CHARLES M. LOTHIAN**, Swanton, Vt.

FARMER, married, age 43, references, place with cottage, Massachusetts. **MENTION 6676**, **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FIREMAN, second class, and railroad man, age 37, single, residence East Boston, desires position. **MENTION 6676**, **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FIREMAN, second class, and railroad man, age 37, single, residence East Boston, desires position. **MENTION 6676**, **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FOREMAN (35), sandbank or stone quarry, married, residence Woburn; \$24; references. **MENTION 6676**, **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FORMER newspaper man wants position with first-class firm; good education; industrious, temperate habits; can

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

DRUMMAKER wants work by day or at home. Good, efficient, and workmanlike. MRS. MARY A. JENKINS, 75 Pleasant St., Cambridge, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT wanted by young lady, copying or any work requiring good penmanship. MAUD E. FAIRBANK, 122 W. Concord St., Boston.

GENERAL MAID—Young German desires situation in the city, can furnish good references. MISS BELLE, Emp. Office, 52 Fayette St., Boston.

GENERAL MAID—Compellent, Nova Scotia Protestant wishes place in Newton or West Newton. MRS. M. K. BELL, Emp. Office, 52 Fayette St., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted in small family, or morning work, cleaning, mending, etc. MRS. CHRISTINA SIMPSON, 51 Norway St., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Young English woman, Protestant, trustworthy, reliable, wants position; good cook and housekeeper. References. MARGARET THOMPSON, 100 Western Ave., 1st floor, Brighton, Mass.

GENERAL OFFICE WORK (17); no experience but willing to learn. MRS. E. L. CALLAHAN, 574 Shawmut Ave., Boston.

GENERAL WORK—Respectable colored woman would like position for general work, not more than 10 hours a week. EPHINE MORRIS, 78 Camden St., Suite 2, Roxbury, Mass.

GIRL (colored) wishes position; capable, willing to accept any place of trust. GERTRUDE JOHNSON, 105 Portland St., Cambridge, Mass.

GOVERNMENT—Experienced North German girl, Protestant, desires position; best of references. CLARA DICKELT, general delivery, Boston, P. O. Box 100.

HAIRDRESSER, experienced, wants position. MISS MAUDE COYNE, 372 Boylston St., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—desires position; young; 2 years' experience; private life; preferred; good pay; excellent references. H. L. FLAGG, West Acton, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Protestant woman, desires position; capable, trustworthy, good references. MRS. E. M. DUNN, 311 Madison St., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Protestant woman, desires position; capable, trustworthy, good references. MRS. A. LOGAN, 106 Harrison St., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Young American woman, with girl of 7, wants position in small family near Boston. MRS. S. A. LEVINE, 125 West Newton St., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Mother with little girl desires position as housekeeper or general housework. MRS. J. H. HANCOCK, 71 Hicks St., West Newton, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Wishes position in Boston; good references. MISS MORRIS, 100 Madison St., Boston.

HOUSEWORK—Reliable Protestant woman wishes employment caring for apartments and general housework. MARGARET MUNRO, 67 Pembroke St., Boston.

HOUSEWORK—Woman who wishes to keep baby with her. Address: Mrs. A. M. SMITH, Box 3169, Boston.

LAUNDRESS—Competent woman wants employment; will do house cleaning. MRS. E. SHACK, 15 Kenwood St., Cambridge, Mass.

LAUNDRESS (colored), first-class, wishes employment to take home; best of references. MRS. F. B. BROWN, 100 Pleasant St., Boston.

LAUNDRESS, first-class, wishes employment at home; good references. MRS. JOSEPHINE BROWN, 237 Norfolk St., Cambridge, Mass.

LAUNDRESS, first-class, wants washing to take home; good references. MRS. LILLIE LEWIS, 31 Northfield St., Boston.

LEGAL BUSINESS or social service position; a good, capable, Swedish girl. MRS. A. W. BRINKMAN, 114 Union Pl., Boston.

MAID—Position wanted in private family; general work in a flat; cook or second work; home nights. M. ELLIS, 10 Kendall St., Boston.

MAID—Capable, second girl wants position; American; good education; experience. LOWELL REP. EMP. AGENCY, 407 Middlesex St., Boston.

MAID—Neat, capable, trustworthy Swedish girl, excellent cook and laundress, wishes position in private family; best of references. MRS. J. H. HANCOCK, 71 Hicks St., West Newton, Mass.

MAID wishes work to go home nights; care of apartment or general housework wanted by a good, capable, Swedish girl. MRS. A. W. BRINKMAN, 114 Union Pl., Boston.

MAID—Position wanted by German Protestant; reliable, trustworthy; for general housework. MRS. A. W. BRINKMAN, 114 Union Pl., Boston.

MAID—Position wanted by German Protestant; reliable, trustworthy; for general housework. MRS. A. W. BRINKMAN, 114 Union Pl., Boston.

MAID—Position wanted by German Protestant; reliable, trustworthy; for general housework. MRS. A. W. BRINKMAN, 114 Union Pl., Boston.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

SEAMSTRESS, experienced in home sewing, wants work by the day. MRS. EMIL HOYER, 16 Armstrong St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS, experienced, quick, neat worker, wishes employment by the day or at home. MRS. EMMA MORSE, 64 Emerald St., Boston.

SEAMSTRESS, German woman, wants nice housework in the dressing room or children's chamber. Write MRS. ELISABETH H. HANSON, 14 Newcomb St., Roxbury, Oxford 1935.

SEAMSTRESS wishes engagement in private families; competent to do all kinds of sewing. MRS. C. BROWN, 38 Concord Ave., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER (25), can do a little bookkeeping, single, residence West Boston, Tel. 2125, Boston. Tel. Oxford 2962.

STENOGRAPHER wishes position with reliable firm accustomed to office work; commands best salary; best of references. MISS STEVENSON, 120 Boylston St., Boston, Tel. Oxford 1935.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper, desires position; 5 years' experience; references. MISS LILLIAN, 48 Munroe St., Roxbury, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, accurate, capable, desires position; 5 years' experience; references. MISS LILLIAN, 48 Munroe St., Roxbury, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER—Would like position in office as stenographer or assistant; commands best salary; best of references. MISS LILLIAN, 48 Munroe St., Roxbury, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER—Would like position in office as stenographer or assistant; commands best salary; best of references. MISS LILLIAN, 48 Munroe St., Roxbury, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER—Would like position in office as stenographer or assistant; commands best salary; best of references. MISS LILLIAN, 48 Munroe St., Roxbury, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER—Would like position in office as stenographer or assistant; commands best salary; best of references. MISS LILLIAN, 48 Munroe St., Roxbury, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER—Would like position in office as stenographer or assistant; commands best salary; best of references. MISS LILLIAN, 48 Munroe St., Roxbury, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER—Would like position in office as stenographer or assistant; commands best salary; best of references. MISS LILLIAN, 48 Munroe St., Roxbury, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER—Would like position in office as stenographer or assistant; commands best salary; best of references. MISS LILLIAN, 48 Munroe St., Roxbury, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER—Would like position in office as stenographer or assistant; commands best salary; best of references. MISS LILLIAN, 48 Munroe St., Roxbury, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER—Would like position in office as stenographer or assistant; commands best salary; best of references. MISS LILLIAN, 48 Munroe St., Roxbury, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER—Would like position in office as stenographer or assistant; commands best salary; best of references. MISS LILLIAN, 48 Munroe St., Roxbury, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER—Would like position in office as stenographer or assistant; commands best salary; best of references. MISS LILLIAN, 48 Munroe St., Roxbury, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER—Would like position in office as stenographer or assistant; commands best salary; best of references. MISS LILLIAN, 48 Munroe St., Roxbury, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER—Would like position in office as stenographer or assistant; commands best salary; best of references. MISS LILLIAN, 48 Munroe St., Roxbury, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER—Would like position in office as stenographer or assistant; commands best salary; best of references. MISS LILLIAN, 48 Munroe St., Roxbury, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER—Would like position in office as stenographer or assistant; commands best salary; best of references. MISS LILLIAN, 48 Munroe St., Roxbury, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER—Would like position in office as stenographer or assistant; commands best salary; best of references. MISS LILLIAN, 48 Munroe St., Roxbury, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER—Would like position in office as stenographer or assistant; commands best salary; best of references. MISS LILLIAN, 48 Munroe St., Roxbury, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER—Would like position in office as stenographer or assistant; commands best salary; best of references. MISS LILLIAN, 48 Munroe St., Roxbury, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER—Would like position in office as stenographer or assistant; commands best salary; best of references. MISS LILLIAN, 48 Munroe St., Roxbury, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER—Would like position in office as stenographer or assistant; commands best salary; best of references. MISS LILLIAN, 48 Munroe St., Roxbury, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER—Would like position in office as stenographer or assistant; commands best salary; best of references. MISS LILLIAN, 48 Munroe St., Roxbury, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER—Would like position in office as stenographer or assistant; commands best salary; best of references. MISS LILLIAN, 48 Munroe St., Roxbury, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER—Would like position in office as stenographer or assistant; commands best salary; best of references. MISS LILLIAN, 48 Munroe St., Roxbury, Mass.

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BUTTER MAKER, experienced; eastern states preferred; temperate, steady, married, with good mechanic; references. H. J. ANDRUS, 301 Washington St., Westchester, N. Y.

CHAINMAN—Young man wants position on survey work; student of surveying and mapping. I. C. S., some experience in railroad work. ROBERT L. TAPP, 257 W. 92d St., New York.

CHAUFFEUR, white, wants position; expert driver and mechanic; willing to leave home. CHAUFFEUR, 1120 Brown St., Philadelphia, Pa.

CHAUFFEUR, 23, wants position; best references. DANIEL HEALEY, care MRS. Loughlin, 440 W. 40th St., New York.

CIVIL ENGINEER (40), 20 years' experience heavy construction; expert on concrete construction. I. Y. WHEATLEY, 100 W. 40th St., New York.

CLERK wishes position in New York; 14 years' experience in office work; 10 years with one company. EDGAR B. CONOVER, 45 Paulina Ave., Passaic, N. J.

COLLECTOR, SALESMAN—Married, thoroughly experienced, both lines; good references, wishes position. W. VORHUGH, 51 East 33d St., Bayonne, N. J.

COMPANION wants position with cultured gentleman or escort; single, well educated, good references, wishes position. W. VORHUGH, 51 East 33d St., Bayonne, N. J.

CUTTER AND TAILOR, first-class; 15 years New York city experience; competent to take full charge; good salesman. JOHN KUTZLER, 143 W. 4th St., New York.

GARDENER, single, white, Protestant, good refs., wants position on private place; experienced also with horses. J. CLARK, 62 Colfax St., Germantown, N. Y.

JANITOR—First-class colored man and wife wish place as janitor; can give references. Apply by letter only to ALTHEA J. HUNTER, 143 W. 4th St., New York.

MAN, middle-aged, temperate, experienced in truck gardening, farming and greenhouses; desires position. E. WHEELER, 375 Court St., Binghamton, N. Y.

MAN (45), steady, reliable, long retail business experience; can take full charge outdoor employment; a road proposition preferred. W. C. WOLFE, 712 Butler St., Boston, Tel. Os. 2960.

MANAGER or assistant of department store, 15 years' experience buying and managing help, good references. A. J. W. LINGHAM, 35 W. 14th St., New York.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN (eastern), having broad shop experience, desires position with eastern or middle West manufacturer; correspondence desired. F. W. POTTER, 122 Webster St., Oakland, Cal.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, capable, familiar with engine, boiler and pump design, desires position with firm of engineering or mechanical nature. SAMUEL H. KERR, care Mrs. H. V. Grunwald, 402 Spring arden St., Philadelphia.

PIANIST, experienced popular orchestra and dance music, wishes employment. Phone Woodland 2929-D. JOHN P. CARROLL, 314 S. 51st St., Philadelphia.

PIANIST, experienced popular orchestra and dance music, wishes employment. Phone Woodland 2929-D. JOHN P. CARROLL, 314 S. 51st St., Philadelphia.

PIANIST, experienced popular orchestra and dance music, wishes employment. Phone Woodland 2929-D. JOHN P. CARROLL, 314 S. 51st St., Philadelphia.

PIANIST, experienced popular orchestra and dance music, wishes employment. Phone Woodland 2929-D. JOHN P. CARROLL, 314 S. 51st St., Philadelphia.

PIANIST, experienced popular orchestra and dance music, wishes employment. Phone Woodland 2929-D. JOHN P. CARROLL, 314 S. 51st St., Philadelphia.

PIANIST, experienced popular orchestra and dance music, wishes employment. Phone Woodland 2929-D. JOHN P. CARROLL, 314 S. 51st St., Philadelphia.

PIANIST, experienced popular orchestra and dance music, wishes employment. Phone Woodland 2929-D. JOHN P. CARROLL, 314 S. 51st St., Philadelphia.

PIANIST, experienced popular orchestra and dance music, wishes employment. Phone Woodland 2929-D. JOHN P. CARROLL, 314 S. 51st St., Philadelphia.

PIANIST, experienced popular orchestra and dance music, wishes employment. Phone Woodland 2929-D. JOHN P. CARROLL, 314 S. 51st St., Philadelphia.

PIANIST, experienced popular orchestra and dance music, wishes employment. Phone Woodland 2929-D. JOHN P. CARROLL, 314 S. 51st St., Philadelphia.

PIANIST, experienced popular orchestra and dance music, wishes employment. Phone Woodland 2929-D. JOHN P. CARROLL, 314 S. 51st St., Philadelphia.

PIANIST, experienced popular orchestra and dance music, wishes employment. Phone Woodland 2929-D. JOHN P. CARROLL, 314 S. 51st St., Philadelphia.

PIANIST, experienced popular orchestra and dance music, wishes employment. Phone Woodland 2929-D. JOHN P. CARROLL, 314 S. 51st St., Philadelphia.

PIANIST, experienced popular orchestra and dance music, wishes employment. Phone Woodland 2929-D. JOHN P. CARROLL, 314 S. 51st St., Philadelphia.

PIANIST, experienced popular orchestra and dance music, wishes employment. Phone Woodland 2929-D. JOHN P. CARROLL, 314 S. 51st St., Philadelphia.

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COMPANION or mother's helper wants position for painting, paper hanging and decorating; have had practical experience in the business. CHARLES SMITH, 651 West 14th St., New York.

COMPANION or housekeeper, wants position. MRS. STIRGES-JONES, 261 So. 21st St., Philadelphia, Pa.

COOK, French, experienced, wants position in Boston or New York; best references. E. CANON, care Miss Courcier, 88 West 14th St., New York.

CORSET SALESWOMAN with experience and ability to handle high class patronage desires position with wholesale or exclusive custom-made shop. MRS. E. S. ATKINSON, 625 W. 12th St., New York.

DRESSMAKER, first-class, 7 years' experience cutting, fitting, remodeling, etc. ANNA BERRY, 154 W. 31st St., New York.

DRESSMAKER, thoroughly competent, 10 years with one company. MRS. J. GARRNER, 16 W. 31st St., New York.

GIRL (18) wishes position at anything. ANNA BERRY, 154 W. 31st St., New York.

HOUSEKEEPER—Retired, middle-aged woman wishes position as housekeeper, or to care for elderly person, in comfortable home. MRS. J. BERRY, 154 W. 31st St., New York.

HOUSEKEEPER or matron, hotel, institution, etc., with experience, willing to take full charge. MRS. J. BERRY, 154 W. 31st St., New York.

KINDERGARTEN TEACHER desires to teach or amuse young children a few hours a week. MRS. J. BERRY, 154 W. 31st St., New York.

LADIES' MAID wishes position. Address G. O'PLAND, Hotel Harrington, 94th and Broadway, New York.

LAUNDRESS, experienced, wishes employment. BESSIE HENRY, 127 W. 133rd St., New York.

MAID—Young colored woman wishes housework part of the day or all day; no experience. MRS. J. BERRY, 154 W. 31st St., New York.

MAID—Young colored woman wishes housework part of the day or all day; no experience. MRS. J. BERRY, 154 W. 31st St., New York.

MAID—Young colored woman wishes housework part of the day or all day; no experience. MRS. J. BERRY, 154 W. 31st St., New York.

MAID—Young colored woman wishes housework part of the day or all day; no experience. MRS. J. BERRY, 154 W. 31st St., New York.

MAID—Young colored woman wishes housework part of the day or all day; no experience. MRS. J. BERRY, 154 W. 31st St., New York.

MAID—Young colored woman wishes housework part of the day or all day; no experience. MRS. J. BERRY, 154 W. 31st St., New York.

MAID—Young colored woman wishes housework part of the day or all day; no experience. MRS. J. BERRY, 154 W. 31st St., New York.

MAID—Young colored woman wishes housework part of the day or all day; no experience. MRS. J. BERRY, 154 W. 31st St., New York.

MAID—Young colored woman wishes housework part of the day or all day; no experience. MRS. J. BERRY, 154 W. 31st St., New York.

MAID—Young colored woman wishes housework part of the day or all day; no experience. MRS. J. BERRY, 154 W. 31st St., New York.

MAID—Young colored woman wishes housework part of the day or all day; no experience. MRS. J. BERRY, 154 W. 31st St., New York.

MAID—Young colored woman wishes housework part of the day or all day; no experience. MRS. J. BERRY, 154 W. 31st St., New York.

MAID—Young colored woman wishes housework part of the day or all day; no experience. MRS. J. BERRY, 154 W. 31st St., New York.

MAID—Young colored woman wishes housework part of the day or all day; no experience. MRS. J. BERRY, 154 W. 31st St., New York.

MAID—Young colored woman wishes housework part of the day or all day; no experience. MRS. J. BERRY, 154 W. 31st St., New York.

MAID—Young colored woman wishes housework part of the day or all day; no experience. MRS. J. BERRY, 154 W. 31st St., New York.

MAID—Young colored woman wishes housework part of the day or all day; no experience. MRS. J. BERRY, 154 W. 31st St., New York.

MAID—Young colored woman wishes housework part of the day or all day; no experience. MRS. J. BERRY, 154 W. 31st St., New York.

MAID—Young colored woman wishes housework part of the day or all day; no experience. MRS. J. BERRY, 154 W. 31st St., New York.

CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ESTIMATOR—Position wanted as estimator for painting, paper hanging and decorating; have had practical experience in the business. CHARLES SMITH, 651 West 14th St., New York.

FARM HAND, first class, 3 years' experience, best references, wants position. DE ALTON S. ZIMMERMAN, 6314-16 Madison Ave., Chicago.

HOUSE DETECTIVE (24), several years' experience in police business, wishes position as house detective with large hotel or restaurant for large corporation; best references. JOHN J. BURKE, 5808 Highland Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

HOUSE DETECTIVE (24), several years' experience in police business, wishes position as house detective with large hotel or restaurant for large corporation; best references. JOHN J. BURKE, 5808 Highland Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

HOUSE DETECTIVE (24), several years' experience in police business, wishes position as house detective with large hotel or restaurant for large corporation; best references. JOHN J. BURKE, 5808 Highland Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

HOUSE DETECTIVE (24), several years' experience in police business, wishes position as house detective with large hotel or restaurant for large corporation; best references. JOHN J. BURKE, 5808 Highland Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

HOUSE DETECTIVE (24), several years' experience in police business, wishes position as house detective with large hotel or restaurant for large corporation; best references. JOHN J. BURKE, 5808 Highland Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

HOUSE DETECTIVE (24), several years' experience in police business, wishes position as house detective with large hotel or restaurant for large corporation; best references. JOHN J. BURKE, 5808 Highland Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

HOUSE DETECTIVE (24), several years' experience in police business, wishes position as house detective with large hotel or restaurant for large corporation; best references. JOHN J. BURKE, 5808 Highland Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

HOUSE DETECTIVE (24), several years' experience in police business, wishes position as house detective with large hotel or restaurant for large corporation; best references. JOHN J. BURKE, 5808 Highland Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

HOUSE DETECTIVE (24), several years' experience in police business, wishes position as house detective with large hotel or restaurant for large corporation; best references. JOHN J. BURKE, 5808 Highland Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

HOUSE DETECTIVE (24), several years' experience in police business, wishes position as house detective with large hotel or restaurant for large corporation; best references. JOHN J. BURKE, 5808 Highland Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

HOUSE DETECTIVE (24), several years' experience in police business, wishes position as house detective with large hotel or restaurant for large corporation; best references. JOHN J. BURKE, 5808 Highland Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

HOUSE DETECTIVE (24), several years' experience in police business, wishes position as house detective with large hotel or restaurant for large corporation; best references. JOHN J. BURKE, 5808 Highland Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

HOUSE DETECTIVE (24), several years' experience in police business, wishes position as house detective with large hotel or restaurant for large corporation; best references. JOHN J. BURKE, 5808 Highland Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

HOUSE DETECTIVE (24), several years' experience in police business, wishes position as house detective with large hotel or restaurant for large corporation; best references. JOHN J. BURKE, 5808 Highland Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

HOUSE DETECTIVE (24), several years' experience in police business, wishes position as house detective with large hotel or restaurant for large corporation; best references. JOHN J. BURKE, 5808 Highland Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

HOUSE DETECTIVE (24), several years' experience in police business, wishes position as house detective with large hotel or restaurant for large corporation; best references. JOHN J. BURKE, 5808 Highland Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

HOUSE DETECTIVE (24), several years' experience in police business, wishes position as house detective with large hotel or restaurant for large corporation; best references. JOHN J. BURKE, 5808 Highland Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

HOUSE DETECTIVE (24), several years' experience in police business, wishes position as house detective with large hotel or restaurant for large corporation; best references. JOHN J. BURKE, 5808 Highland Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

HOUSE DETECTIVE (24), several years' experience in police business, wishes position as house detective with large hotel or restaurant for large corporation; best references. JOHN J. BURKE, 5808 Highland Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

HOUSE DETECTIVE (24), several years' experience in police business, wishes position as house detective with large hotel or restaurant for large corporation; best references. JOHN J. BURKE, 5808 Highland Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

HOUSE DETECTIVE (24), several years' experience in police business, wishes position as house detective with large hotel or restaurant for large corporation; best references. JOHN J. BURKE, 5808 Highland Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

HOUSE DETECTIVE (24), several years' experience in police business, wishes position as house detective

Latest Market Reports: Investment News

DIVIDEND OUTLOOK FOR COMMON STOCK OF U. S. STEEL CO.

Earnings for Last Quarter Smallest of Any Corresponding Period Since 1904 but Prospects Are Brighter

PRICES ARE HIGHER

The United States Steel Corporation just earned its common dividend in the last quarter of 1911. Net earnings were \$400,000 less than for the first quarter of the year and the smallest for any quarter since the March quarter of 1909. It is now a settled fact that the corporation must have net earnings of at least \$825,000 a year in order to maintain its present rate of common dividends unless surplus is to be drawn upon. United States Steel has never paid a common dividend which was not fully earned. In the depressed period of the winter of 1903-1904, the corporation had to draw on its surplus for two quarters in order to pay its preferred dividend, but it has never paid a dollar to common stockholders which was not warranted by the earnings of the quarter in which it was paid.

The net earnings of the December quarter, surplus for the common stock and total surplus at the end of the year, since the preferred stock was reduced to its present amount have been as follows:

Year	Net earnings, common, on com. Dec. 31	Surplus
1903	\$15,057,382	\$4,074,143
1904	21,466,632	3,838,918
1905	25,216,063	16,348,268
1906	31,530,120	21,602,474
1907	32,534,192	12,300,497
1908	26,246,675	7,434,980
1909	40,971,290	12,300,497
1910	25,990,978	6,761,813
1911	23,105,115	6,361,639

The net earnings for the last quarter were the smallest for any December quarter since 1904, but the amount earned for the common stock was only a little larger in 1910, owing to larger appropriations for depreciation, a matter which has been so liberally treated by the corporation that it is possible in times of scant earnings to curtail without detriment to the property.

Nothing was paid on the common stock in the December quarters of 1903, 1904 and 1905. During the next three years, 2 1/2 per cent was paid and in 1909 1 1/2 per cent was paid to make a total of 4 per cent for the year. Since that time the present rate of 1 1/4 per cent has been paid.

The average net earnings for the last nine December quarters have been about \$29,150,000 and the average balance for the common stock about \$10,130,000, or about 2 per cent on the common stock, compared with the present regular dividend rate of 1 1/4 per cent. During the past eight years, the surplus after all dividends and liberal appropriations for extraordinary improvements and construction has increased over \$100,000,000, an average of \$12,500,000 a year.

During the year ended Dec. 31, 1911, the Steel corporation earned nearly 6 per cent on its common, a larger percentage than was earned in either 1903, 1904 or 1908. This was accomplished during a period of which one half was marked by an open market for steel products and in which prices were cut to the lowest level since organization.

The net earnings for the full year, balance for the common stock, per cent earned on the common stock and unfilled tonnage on Dec. 31, since the preferred stock was reduced to its present amount have been as follows:

Year	Net earnings, common, on com. Dec. 31	Surplus
1903	\$10,171,153	\$2,912,479
1904	13,176,221	5,047,832
1905	119,787,658	43,955,816
1906	156,624,275	72,908,910
1907	190,964,674	79,345,987
1908	91,847,710	16,308,037
1909	131,911,414	58,854,918
1910	141,034,754	62,197,508
1911	104,255,563	30,008,897

In 1903 2 1/2 per cent was paid on the common stock, nothing in the following two years and 1 1/2 per cent in 1906. In 1907 and 1908 2 per cent was paid and 4 per cent in 1909. Since that time the present rate of 5 per cent has been paid. The average net earnings for the last nine years have been about \$121,000,000 a year and the surplus for common dividends about \$43,000,000, or 8 1/2 per cent on the common stock.

The present year started with a larger tonnage on the books than in any previous year since 1906 with the exception of 1909. The capacity is also larger than ever before. Much of the unfilled tonnage was booked at low prices, but there has been some advance from the lowest and the present quarter should make a better showing than the last.

BOSTON & LOWELL RAILROAD
The Boston & Lowell Railroad Corporation has petitioned the railroad commissioners for authority to issue 2800 shares of additional capital stock, thereby increasing the capital stock from 73,994 shares to 76,794 shares, proceeds to be applied toward reimbursing the Boston & Lowell Railroad for improvements and additions to the property of the Boston & Lowell Railroad Corporation.

BOSTON LOANING RATES
Boston loaning rates for stocks this morning were: Amalgamated 2, Telephone 1 and flat, Steel 1 and flat, Union Pacific 1, North Butte 3, Inspiration flat.

PITTSBURGH LOOKS FOR IMPROVEMENT IN STEEL MAKING

PITTSBURGH—Some business was placed last month by railroads but the large tonnage expected the first of the year was held back so that bookings are light at this time.

Iron and steel makers are scouring the market for large tonnage orders that will have to be placed shortly. Some of the largest consumers seem content to wait until actual needs drive them into the market.

A number of railroads are placing orders for rails. Rail tonnage should be extremely heavy this year as need of improvement and extension work is imperative. Some railroads have come into the market for structural iron and have placed orders aggregating thousands of tons.

Pig iron market is slow, as many large consuming interests covered for their needs during the latter part of last year and the first two weeks of the present one.

Specifying against contracts for plates is being done freely. The heavy cars ordered by the railroads made it possible for the plate makers to turn out heavy tonnage.

The increase in wire prices has made the market firmer than it has been for some time.

The structural iron market is getting its share of the work being given out by the large users of building iron and bridge material. There are enough orders on the books of the local fabricators to warrant running plants at capacity for four months.

PLANS TO TAKE OVER PORTLAND STREET RAILROAD

Arrangements have been completed to lease the Portland Street railroad to the Cumberland County Power & Light Co. for a term of 99 years. The stock of Portland railroad had previously been largely acquired by an A. B. Leach syndicate which offered former stockholders \$118 per share for stock previously selling in the market at \$95 per share. Under the lease Portland railroad is virtually to be recapitalized by a new issue of \$2,000,000 stock has been created carrying 5 per cent dividends guaranteed by the Cumberland company and offered to old stockholders at \$110 per share. Until these stockholders have had time to take as much of this stock as they desire no public offering will be made. The new stock issue, however, has been underwritten by the bankers and will be eventually offered by the Merrill Trust Company of Bangor and Charles H. Gilman and Maynard S. Bird & Company of Portland. The new stock is tax-exempt in Maine.

A. B. Leach is associated in this Portland railroad transaction with J. & W. Seligman & Company of New York and E. W. Clark & Company of Philadelphia, the latter being experts in street railway management. The new owners expect that important increases can be made in Portland railroad earnings which will give the Cumberland company a substantial margin of net above the guaranteed 5 per cent dividend. At present the railroad company is earning slightly better than 5 per cent on its stock.

Another advantage of the consolidation is that it gives the Cumberland company, which has a capacity of 10,000 horsepower an important Portland customer for its power and further strengthens the prestige of the power company in Portland.

MANUFACTURERS ELECT OFFICERS

FALL RIVER—The Cotton Manufacturers Association has selected officers for the year as follows: President, George H. Hills, treasurer of Davol Mills and Stevens Manufacturing Company; vice-president, W. Frank Shove, treasurer of Pocasset Manufacturing Company and Wampanoag Mills; secretary and treasurer, Clarence M. Hathaway; member of executive committee for three years, Charles M. Shove, treasurer of Granite Mills. Other members of the executive committee are the president and vice-president and James S. Osborn, treasurer of the American Linen Company and Merchants Manufacturing Company, and William M. McLane, treasurer of Seacomet Mills and Barnaby Manufacturing Company.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1911 as follows:

1912	1911
Exchanges	\$51,264,923
Exchanges	5,190,841
United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house today of \$8935.	

BOSTON SUBURBAN ELECTRIC
The gross passenger receipts of the Boston Suburban Electric Companies for the month of January shows an increase of 4.75 per cent over the corresponding month of last year. This compares with an increase of 6 per cent in December and an increase of 8 per cent in January of last year.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

BOSTON & MAINE
December—
Total oper. revenue...\$3,703,841
Operating expenses...3,082,387
Net oper. revenue...621,454
Outside net...13,502
Total net revenue...634,956
Taxes...106,940
Operating income...528,016
Six months ended Dec. 31—
Total oper. revenue...21,020,531
Operating expenses...18,080,202
Net oper. revenue...2,940,329
Outside net...118,030
Total net revenue...3,058,359
Taxes...1,047,139
Operating income...2,011,220

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD
December—
Total oper. revenue...\$3,418,045
Operating expenses...3,082,387
Net oper. revenue...335,658
Outside net...122,908
Total net revenue...458,566
Taxes...10,000
Operating income...448,566
Six months ended Dec. 31—
Total oper. revenue...20,931,002
Operating expenses...17,743,322
Net oper. revenue...3,187,680
Outside net...750,196
Total net revenue...3,937,876
Taxes...1,047,139
Operating income...2,890,737

ATLANTIC COAST LINE
December—
Gross earnings...\$2,356,739
Net earnings...1,231,247
From July 1—
Gross earnings...15,706,586
Net earnings...8,455,924

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES
New York Central
December—
Total oper. revenue...\$8,645,380
Operating expenses...7,910,905
Net oper. revenue...734,475
Outside net...105,842
Total net revenue...840,317
Taxes...4,016,284
Operating income...836,301

Lake Shore
December—
Total oper. revenue...\$4,105,653
Operating expenses...3,845,858
Net oper. revenue...259,795
Outside net...1,029,214
Total net revenue...1,289,009
Taxes...15,577,403
Operating income...1,273,432

Chicago, Indianapolis & Southern
December—
Total oper. revenue...\$179,245
Operating expenses...165,778
Net oper. revenue...13,467
Outside net...82,913
Total net revenue...96,380
Taxes...747,267
Operating income...95,633

Toledo & Ohio Central
December—
Total oper. revenue...\$106,040
Operating expenses...105,229
Net oper. revenue...811
Outside net...1,276,060
Total net revenue...1,276,871
Taxes...1,276,871
Operating income...1,276,871

Cincinnati Northern
December—
Total oper. revenue...\$117,269
Operating expenses...12,541
Net oper. revenue...104,728
Outside net...1,276,060
Total net revenue...1,380,796
Taxes...1,380,796
Operating income...1,380,796

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie
December—
Total oper. revenue...\$1,208,390
Operating expenses...1,102,742
Net oper. revenue...1,065,648
Outside net...1,276,060
Total net revenue...2,341,708
Taxes...1,276,871
Operating income...1,064,837

Michigan Central
December—
Total oper. revenue...\$2,005,582
Operating expenses...1,805,085
Net oper. revenue...1,900,497
Outside net...1,276,060
Total net revenue...3,176,557
Taxes...1,276,871
Operating income...1,900,497

Lake Erie & Western
December—
Total oper. revenue...\$157,163
Operating expenses...157,163
Net oper. revenue...0
Outside net...1,276,060
Total net revenue...1,276,060
Taxes...1,276,871
Operating income...0

Louisville & Nashville
December—
Total oper. revenue...\$4,055,837
Operating expenses...3,845,858
Net oper. revenue...209,979
Outside net...1,276,060
Total net revenue...1,486,039
Taxes...1,276,871
Operating income...209,979

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS
December—
Total oper. revenue...\$2,208,554
Operating expenses...2,005,085
Net oper. revenue...203,469
Outside net...1,276,060
Total net revenue...1,486,039
Taxes...1,276,871
Operating income...203,469

CONNECTICUT RIVER POWER
Connecticut River Power Company, the hydro-electric enterprise with transmission lines now traversing western and central Massachusetts and which has been financed largely by Boston capital, reports for the year ended Dec. 31:

1911	1910
Gross income	\$405,206
Net income	125,001
Operating expenses	280,205
Interest	100,000
Depreciation	90,000
Int. on notes	21,303
Surplus	69,589
Output below	50,171,917

THE GOVERNMENT'S BILLION DOLLAR PREDICTION FULFILLED

More Than That Amount of Manufactures Pass Out of Continental United States During the Last Calendar Year—Great Growth of Exports

WASHINGTON—More than \$1,000,000,000 worth of manufactures passed out of continental United States in the calendar year 1911. The estimate of the bureau of statistics of this department of commerce and labor made some weeks ago that the total value of manufactures sent to foreign countries and the non-contiguous territories of the United States in 1911 would aggregate more than \$1,000,000,000 is justified by figures just received by the bureau showing in detail the foreign commerce of the year. They give as the total value of manufactures sent to foreign countries in the year ending Dec. 31, 1911, \$964,773,968; to Porto Rico, \$21,861,137, and to Hawaii, \$15,337,758, making a total of \$1,001,972,863 as the value of manufactures passing out of continental United States last year.

These figures of manufactures sent out of the country last year include both finished manufactures ready for consumption and manufactures for further use in manufacturing. Of manufactures ready for use the total exportation was \$640,000,000, and of manufactures the product of one industry to be used as materials in other industries, \$325,000,000.

Exports of manufactures from the United States have more than doubled in 10 years, and quintupled in 20 years. In 1891 they aggregated \$190,000,000, in 1901 \$447,000,000 and in 1911 \$964,773,968, or \$1,002,000,000 if we include shipments to Porto Rico and Hawaii, foreign countries in 1891.

Four leading articles of domestic manufacture (iron and steel, copper, mineral oil and wood) supply over half the entire exportations of manufactures from the country, and to them the gain of over \$500,000,000 in 10 years is largely due.

The record of our foreign trade in these articles during the last 20 years is set forth in the following table:

Millions of dollars.	1891	1901	1911
Iron and steel	\$31	\$103	\$250
Copper	9	34	103
Reduced mineral oil	11	67	169
Wood manufactures	23	46	91
All other manufactures	86	197	421
Total	\$160	\$447	\$995

From the foregoing table it will be seen that exports of iron and steel manufactures gained \$72,000,000 in the 10 years from 1891 to 1901, and \$147,000,000 in the 10 years from 1901 to 1911; copper manufactures, chiefly in the forms of pigs, bars and ingots, gained \$25,000,000 in the 10 years from 1891 to 1901, and \$69,000,000 in the 10 years from 1901 to 1911.

NAVAL STORES
NEW YORK—Turpentine continues slow of sale, and in the absence of important demand the nominal quotation is the ex-yard.

Rosin—Business continues slow and chiefly in moderate jobbing quantities, with the market quiet but somewhat steadier in tone. The New York Commercial quotes:

Common \$6.60/6.75, Gen Sam E \$6.75, Graded B \$6.90, D \$6.95, E \$7.00, F \$7.05, G \$7.10, H \$7.15, I \$7.20, K \$7.45, M \$7.70, N \$7.80, W \$7.80, VV \$7.80.

Tar and pitch—The market remains dull and uninteresting with quotations nominally unchanged at \$5.50/5.75 for tar and \$4.425 for pitch.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine firm at 46 1/2¢. Sales 149, exports 1, stock 28,388, receipts 340. Rosin firm. Sales 1521, exports 1738, stock 118,500, receipts 1599. Prices: WW \$7.50, W \$7.35, N \$7.30, M \$7.20, K \$7.1, I \$6.57 1/2¢/6.65, H \$6.57 1/2¢/6.65, G \$6.57 1/2¢/6.65, F \$6.57 1/2¢/6.65, E \$6.50/6.55, D \$6.45/6.50, B \$6.40/6.45.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady; good, easy, \$5.75. Spirits quiet. Machine 45 1/2¢. Tar firm, \$1.80. Turpentine firm, hard \$3.50, soft \$4.50, virgin \$4.50.

LONDON—Turpentine steady at 34s 6d. Rosin, American standard, quiet at 16s 6d; rosin, American fine, quiet at 18s 9d.

KLING OPPOSES TRADE
President Ward of the Boston Nationals was at headquarters this morning. He announced that he had just received a long letter from Manager Kling in which the latter announced that he had never considered the question of trading Tyler for Reulbach. Kling said that President Murphy of Chicago proposed the trade, and that he turned it down at once.

CANADIAN NORTHERN BONDS
MONTREAL—Announcement is made here that Morgan, Grenfell & Co. of London have purchased about \$7,500,000 terminal bonds of the Canadian Northern Railway Company, proceeds from which will be used for making improvements in and around Montreal, including the construction of a tunnel under Mount Royal. The Morgan firm, it is stated, has taken the bonds at par.

GENERAL RAILWAY SIGNAL CO.
NEW YORK—General Railway Signal Company reports for year ended Dec. 31:

Decrease	
Gross profits	\$815,620
Net earnings	473,287
Interest charges	38,004
Depreciation, etc.	92,281
Balance	342,402
Dividends	126,000
Balance	222,402
Reserve account	37,207
Surplus	185,195

WESLEYAN REUNION PLANNED
Eastern Alumni Association of Wesleyan Academy will hold its annual reunion and supper at Youngs hotel next Tuesday evening. The reception will begin at 5:30. The new principal, Gaylord W. Douglass, will be a guest.

Cumberland County Power & Light Co.

(Portland, Maine)

First Mortgage Gold 5s

Due Sept. 1, 1940

Price to net over 5%

Full particulars upon application

A. B. LEACH & CO.

28 STATE ST., BOSTON

ORDER THESE FROM YOUR DEALER

"DIAMOND STATE FIBRE"

Waste Canvas, Trucks, Boxes and Corners of All Kinds Last Indefinitely. We make Fibre for all purposes—in sheets, rods, tubes, washers, disks and special shapes. Trunk Fibre in standard colors, and all Trunk Specialties. Angles and Bands.

DIAMOND STATE FIBRE CO.

725 MERRE, DEL.

HIGH PRICES FOR ZINC AND LEAD

JOPLIN, Mo.—Compared with the ore prices of a year ago, the present offerings of \$44 to \$47 a ton, assay basis of 60 per cent metallic zinc, would appear to be encouraging, last year's basis price having ranged from \$36 to \$41; but when the big increase in spelter is considered the ore price does not present such a phenomenal growth.

For the corresponding week of 1911 metal at East St. Louis was quoted at \$5.27; this week it is quoted unsteady at \$6.45 per hundredweight, an increase of more than \$1.15, which should warrant an increased ore price of at least \$8 a ton, thus bringing the top basis figure to \$49. And this week's metal prices are not as strong as they have been, the offerings having been quoted strong at \$6.50 during the past few weeks, the recent unsettled condition being due largely to the agitation concerning the tariff on zinc ores and zinc products. This week's top price for extra choice lots is \$50. A year ago the top was \$44.

Calumet prices continue strong at \$25 to \$27 a ton, assay basis of 40 per cent metallic zinc, compared to \$20.23 basis for the corresponding week of 1911. The top price this week is \$30 compared to a top price of \$27 in 1911.

Lead ore is unsettled at \$56 to \$60 a ton, while metal holds at \$4.37 1/2. Lead is \$2 stronger per ton than a year ago.

CUTTING DOWN THE B. A. A. ENTRY
There are still over 400 entries, after considerable weeding out by the athletic committee of the B. A. A. for the club's games Feb. 10. That number will probably be cut down still further. Thursday the athletic committee scratched the relay race between Boston College and M. I. T. freshmen, as Boston College will compete in a three-cornered race with Georgetown and Holy Cross at the games.

Manager George V. Brown received from Yale the names of the runners from whom will be selected the relay teams to run against Harvard at the games Thursday. The list includes: Seniors, Brigham, Baker, Scotten, Seymour, Bellows and Platt; freshmen, Sheldon, Carr, Smith, Carter, Potter, Blackner, Hamblin, Gallagher and Moore.

RHODE ISLAND COAL FINANCES
Financial statement of Rhode Island Coal Company as of Dec. 30, which accompanied President Whitney's petition for a receiver, shows liabilities of \$704,337, of which \$26,303 was on open account and \$608,033 on notes, of which \$122,000 was secured by mortgage on the property.

Since Dec. 30 notes payable have increased to \$606,002. Company owes President Whitney approximately \$500,000, of which about \$15,808 is on overdue open account and \$484,192 on notes, of which approximately \$169,880 is overdue.

On Tuesday last the company had \$133.30 in the treasury.

STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY FORMED
PITTSBURGH—Application will be made February 28 for the incorporation in the state of Pennsylvania of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Products Co.

The functions of the proposed new corporation, it is stated, will be the buying and selling by wholesale of goods, wares and merchandise of the description of steel, and articles manufactured from iron and other goods, such as are usually dealt in by wholesale dealers in steel and iron and the manufacturers thereof.

PHILADELPHIA SUGAR ELECTION
PHILADELPHIA—Permanent officers and directors of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company have been elected as follows: President, M. R. Spelman; vice-presidents, S. F. Houston, L. J. Kolb; secretary, John A. McCarthy; treasurer, L. J. Kolb; directors, above and George H. Earle, Jr., Richard Y. Cook, John Gribbel, Frank C. Roberts, Thomas W. Synnott, A. F. Huston and H. Edgar Barnes.

NEW CARD ON LINSEED OIL
NEW YORK—The new basing card on linseed oil is stated is merely an official reduction to the prices established early in the week. The lowering of prices is said to be due to slackening demand with a large supply. Manufacturers apparently do not expect any marked advance in the immediate future.

CROP PROMISE FOR THIS YEAR
NEW YORK—Every sign points to the belief that the 200,000,000 acres to be put out this spring in grain and cotton will be the most intelligently handled crop in the history of the country. More farmers than ever have changed their methods to conform to scientific experience.

This is likewise the first season in three years in which the dry districts of the West have been watered enough to overcome the cumulative drought of earlier summers.

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

FALLACIES OF WAR
EXPOSED IN LECTURE
BY NORMAN ANGELL

Author of "Great Illusion"
Explains Why Conflicts of
Civilized Nations Are
of Necessity Profitless

PEACE POSSIBILITY

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Considerable interest was taken in the lecture delivered by Norman Angell, author of the "Great Illusion" recently.

Mr. Angell selected "War and Its Alleged Benefits" as the title for his lecture. He explained to his audience that his great object was to show that war between civilized nations must necessarily be profitless. It was quite possible, he said, that many of his critics would say that although it may be true, it is a very sordid idea that men should give up fighting just because it does not pay.

The question was, he maintained, what was it they meant by money when the money of nations was spoken of? The general welfare of the people, including better housing and better food, was meant; and nations did fight about their food. It was quite a new idea that successful war did not pay.

Comparing the conditions existing in England at the time of the Norman conquest with the conditions of today, Mr. Angell said: "Imagine a German viking coming into this country and closing the Bank of England; the day he did that the Bank of Germany would also have to close its doors. Constituted as society is today an invader would," he explained, "be confronted by two alternatives; either he would have to let the life of the nation go on without interruption, or he would have to interfere with it. He could prevent the population spending their money on themselves with the result that the dividends of the institutions concerned would immediately disappear."

The British empire was, he maintained, a forecast of what the future would be. They had, he explained, five independent nations who had surrendered the possibility of exercising force one against the other, and he asked why what could happen with five nations could not happen with 15. He then declared that as a matter of fact the possibility of war was confined to three or four nations.

He asked also "why it should not be possible to change the whole spirit of European policy in five, 10 or 15 years." He considered that this question should be carefully thought out and that if it were not, the cost would be too great.

DIAMOND TRADE
SHOWS FALLING
OFF IN HOLLAND

(Special to the Monitor)
AMSTERDAM, Holland.—According to recent reports the diamond industry for 1911 was not as satisfactory as usual. The trade was apparently generally some- what slack throughout the entire year, so much so that the wage scale was at times threatened.

The exports to the United States during 1911 amounted to \$9,331,246, as compared with \$9,873,321 in 1910. This shows a falling off of a little more than \$550,000 which, for trade with the United States, is on the whole not bad. As a matter of fact, the trade with the United States was better than that with other countries.

It is generally considered that the prospects for 1912 are not very promising, more men connected with the industry having been out of work than at any time since 1907-08.

PERU LECTURERS IN LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—With the object of securing tourists and colonists for the republic of Peru, lecturers have taken their stand in Hyde Park, their discourses on the wealth and commercial possibilities of the republic being illustrated by references to large maps on long poles by the side of their platforms.

LEAD DISCOVERED IN SCOTLAND

(Special to the Monitor)
SPITFALL, Scotland.—A rich seam of galena, or sulphate of lead, has been discovered at Spittal, Caithness, about half way between Wick and Thurso. Workmen are now following up the seam, and the lead, of which there is a great deal, is said to be of a good quality.

PAPER MILLS INCREASE WAGES.

(Special to the Monitor)
DOVER, Eng.—A substantial increase of wages has been granted to practically all the employees of Messrs. Wiggins, Teape & Co. at their Buckland and Crabble paper mills, Dover, and at their Lanchashire, Buckingham, Glasgow and Tunbridge Wells mills.

CRUISER CORNWALL SAILS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The cruiser Cornwall, with a large number of cadets on board, sailed from Devonport for Las Palmas and a West Indian cruise lasting six months.

CANADA OWNS ONLY
FIVE PER CENT OF HER
TELEGRAPH SYSTEM

(Special to the Monitor)
OTTAWA, Ont.—There are upwards of 155,000 miles of telegraph wires in operation in Canada owned and worked almost exclusively by public corporations. The federal government's system forms barely 5 per cent of the total, and comprises 8150 1/2 miles of telegraph line and 256 1/2 miles of cable.

The government lines serve important and peculiar ends; they were not built with any idea of competition. They have been put through districts which were not considered revenue bearing by the railway companies, and may be looked upon as feeders for the latter through the wild and comparatively unsettled districts of the Dominion where the means of communication are scanty, and a somewhat slow mail service must be supplemented by the wire. As soon as a railway enters a district traversed by the government wires no attempt is made to continue in competition with the railway company, and the telegraph line is either transferred or sold at once.

In short, the chief object is to provide rapid communication between the outside districts and the centers of civilization in cooperation with the other telegraph lines. Rates are cut down as low as possible, and in every case where it is necessary to transmit a message over both the government and railway companies' lines efforts are made on both sides to lower the rates in order that the double charge shall be very little greater than the single charge.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA
PINE FORESTS ARE
GROWING RAPIDLY

(Special to the Monitor)
ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—That various districts of South Australia are particularly well adapted for the growth of pines and other trees producing timber suitable for commercial purposes, has long been known. With a view, however, of gaining further evidence of this fact the state forestry department recently made timber surveys of certain given areas in the state forests.

Among others surveyed were the remarkable pines (pinus insignis) planted on 5 1/2 acres in the Bundaleer forest. The trees are 26 years old, and the total volume per acre was found to be 6000 cubic feet, a result which has broken the record for rapid growth and bulk per acre, as the quickest growing indigenous pines in Germany—known as the Scotch pine (pinus sylvestris)—takes, according to the standard records of growth which have been kept there over a series of years, 60 years to produce the same quantity.

HAMBURG-AMERICA
LINE REPORTS
EXCELLENT YEAR

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN—The Hamburg-America line reports an excellent financial year as was to be expected. The share capital is being increased from 125,000,000 marks to 150,000,000, and a dividend of 9 per cent is proposed.

The total profits of the past year are put down at 43,769,000 marks, those of 1910 having been 40,400,000 and this notwithstanding the fact that the augmentation of the fleet of liners cost the company 30,000,000 marks during 1911. A dividend of 8 per cent was paid last year.

STUDY OF PLANTS FAVORED
AS A SUBJECT FOR SCHOOLS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Sir J. J. Thomson, F. R. S., presided at the first session of the annual general meeting of the Association of Public School Science Masters, which was held at the London Day Training College in Southampton row.

M. D. Hill (Eton) opened a discussion on "Chemistry and Physics as a Necessary Introduction to Biology." He said he had always believed in a preliminary course of chemistry and physics for boys intending to take up biology. Experience had shown him that however good this might be in theory, in practice such a course is of little value. Boys apparently without any knowledge of physics did equally well in biology with boys who had had this advantage.

Mr. Vassall (Harrow) said he would deplore anything which took away from any preparation of boys with a scientific inclination the opportunity to learn physics. He was always trying, he said, to misdirect some budding physicist into becoming a botanist, in the hope that something might be done to improve the present lamentable condition of botanical knowledge and investigation in England. Mr. E. I. Lewis (Oundle) opened a discussion on "Plant Biology as a School Subject." He maintained that this subject was one of the few whose value and interest to all pupils increased throughout their lives, furnishing to many people the chief relaxation in after life. Dr. E. B. Ludlam (Clifton) introduced

MANCHU RULE PASSES
AS REPUBLIC ENTERS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—There is practically no doubt whatever that the reign of the Manchu dynasty has come to an end.

In a previous despatch it was pointed out that, although Sun Yat Sen had been elected provisional President of the southern states of China only, it might be taken for granted that Yuan Shi Kai, the leader of the imperial forces, would eventually be elected to the post of President of the new Chinese republic, and, although Sun Yat Sen is still filling that exalted position, there is no reason to suppose that the course of events already foreshadowed in these columns will in any way be altered, and if Sun Yat Sen has not yet handed over his office to Yuan Shi Kai he will doubtless do so in the immediate future.

Yuan Shi Kai is, without exception, the biggest man in China today, and he, more than any other statesman in the country, commands a large following among both Manchus and Chinese. He has also greater administrative experience than any other statesman in the country, added to which he can count on the loyalty of the best troops of the empire. Last, but by no means least, it may be said that the choice of the well-known Chinese statesman as the first President of the Chinese republic will be well received abroad.

Situation Reviewed

As regards the actual situation in China at the present moment, it is difficult to add much to what has already been stated. The Chinese are quite generally considered by western people to be an unimpeachable race, taking no special interest in politics. This is, however, a great mistake, for, generally speaking, the Chinese are intelligent, comparatively speaking well-educated, devoting much thought to the questions of the day.

In China there is also a by no means insignificant press by means of which the various problems with which the country is confronted are discussed with perfect freedom. The present revolution is due mainly to the free expression of opinion in the Chinese papers, from which the people have gradually become more and more dissatisfied with the reigning dynasty, realizing that they have not done by any means as much for the country as they should have.

Yuan to Be President

That Yuan Shi Kai will be elected President of the republic of all China, should that condition be finally established, is a foregone conclusion. The curious and, in all probability, unprecedented situation in which the imperial government has found itself, is manifested in what practically amounts to the establishment of a republic by imperial decree.

According to recent information urgent representations were made to the emperor, Prince Ching, and to the premier, pointing out that whereas in many parts of the country the imperial authority was no longer recognized, it was imperative that the Emperor should forthwith abdicate, added to which, stress was laid upon the inevitable bad results that would follow any delay in the taking of this important step.

Reverting once more to the question of the press in China, it should be pointed out that during recent years what might be termed republicanism has not been urged so much as the necessity of making certain changes which were essential for the benefit of the country. The present revolution is therefore the natural outcome of the gradual education of the people who have begun to realize that their country can no longer prosper unless the conditions of the government be changed.

GHENT INTERNATIONAL
EXHIBITION ATTRACTS
ATTENTION OF BRITISH

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—There is reason to believe that the international exhibition which is to be held at Ghent next year will rival the Brussels exhibition of 1910 in almost every respect. The exhibition is being subsidized by the Belgian government and already M. Pollet, the Belgian consul-general, has taken steps to bring it to the notice of British industrial interests.

That the participation of British firms will be extensive there is every reason to expect, and it is understood that the principal textile houses of this country are arranging to secure representative sites, whilst English-built machinery for use in connection with the textile industries seems likely to hold a virtual monopoly at the exhibition, in view of the fact that Belgium imports from England practically all the machinery of this nature that it uses.

PORTUGAL BANK
TO AID COLONIES

(Special to the Monitor)
LISBON, Portugal.—It is announced that an important colonial bank is now in course of formation to assist in the development of the Portuguese colonies, especially those in Africa. The government is lending its assistance and the capital will be derived from both Portuguese and foreign sources.

PREMIER MAY MEET KING

(Special to the Monitor)
PALERMO, Sicily.—Mr. Asquith and his daughter who have been staying in Sicily were reported to be going to Malta to meet the King and Queen on their return from India.



(Copyright by Exclusive News Agency)
YUAN SHI KAI
Probable resident of new China

ernment by which they are ruled under a radical change.

With regard to the situation in Mongolia, those acquainted with the country, and especially with the people, are more than surprised that the Mongols, who are an unarticulate race, should have suddenly developed such surprising activity.

The Mongol is generally regarded by any one acquainted with his habits and customs to be principally engaged in insuring for himself an adequate supply of food and warmth, and not to be interested in politics in the very smallest degree.

This being the case, the conclusion can only be drawn that either Russia or China has been responsible for the recent development of affairs in that part of the country. At the present moment the Chinese government, or those who have constituted themselves leaders of the revolution, are far too occupied with the affairs of their own country, to interfere with Mongolia.

It is therefore evident that, as has already been explained in The Christian Science Monitor, Russia is endeavoring to pursue in this part of the world the same policy of which the world has recently seen such a clear example in Persia. As to whether it is the intention of Russia to eventually assume complete control of the country, or whether once a stable government has been established in China objection will be taken to so large a tract of country bordering on the empire being under Russian rule, remains still to be seen.

EGYPT BARRING
ARMS FOR TURKS

(Special to the Monitor)
ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—It is understood that the authorities have now practically succeeded in suppressing any operations which may have been in progress in Egypt for the purpose of conveying arms and ammunition to the Turkish forces in Tripoli and Cyrenaica. The sea-coast is said to be "carefully watched both on the Mediterranean and the Red sea littorals; moreover all the country between Alexandria and the frontier is under strict surveillance."

NATIONALIZATION OF RAILWAYS
IS TOPIC BEFORE ECONOMISTS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—W. N. Aeworth, discussing at the economic congress at the London School of Economics the question of "The State in Relation to Railways," said that state railway systems very rarely paid their own way. The two serious exceptions were Prussia and South Africa, and in each case, he maintained, there were sufficient local considerations which explained the existence of the exceptions.

It was the private enterprises which had, to their credit, almost every important invention and improvement. If it was a question of efficiency and economical operation, comparing like with like, the companies easily beat the state-owned systems. It was competition which had covered the country with an adequate network of railways, which had given Britain a service certainly not surpassed elsewhere in the world. But competition being withdrawn, further state regulations must be introduced to take its place. His firm conviction was that, under a non-competitive regime, it was absolutely necessary to give to the executive government wide and arbitrary powers of compulsion.

He had arrived at the conclusion that we could not go on as we were, that there was little hope for the establishment of an adequate state control, and that, further, the only alternative—state ownership—was inevitable. He believed that state ownership was coming soon, and

PRELATE CALLS FOR
ENGLISH INTEREST IN
RELIGIOUS TUITION

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—At the annual public meeting of the Canterbury Diocese and Education Society, held at Croydon, at which the archbishop of Canterbury presided, the question of religious education was discussed.

The archbishop said that since 1840 a great deal which had been done by the church and its agencies was now undertaken by the state, whether they liked it or not. In many ways, when properly safeguarded, this had proved beneficial, but there remained a large field of educational effort, in which the state could not appropriately govern or guide, for which they must look to the support and help of those who desired definite religious teaching in the schools.

He believed that no one could tell how soon another acute educational controversy might arise, but whether it be long or short it was during the intervals free from excitement and stress that a question so vital to the country should be considered. To study only general principles is not sufficient, those who wish to mend matters must strive to know why and how things could be made better.

He finds the public crassly ignorant on the subject, and perhaps the greatest ignorance of all was in the House of Commons. Out of the 673 members to say that 13 understood the subject was a generous estimate. They knew the general principles, but not the ins and outs.

In these circumstances he called upon the English people generally to understand more and more to learn and work that when a controversy arose they should not drift ignorantly into some course of action they would afterward deplore.

OLYMPIA JUMPING
CONTESTS TO BE
FOR PRIZE OF \$500

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The naval and military tournament which is held every year in aid of naval and military charities will take place at Olympia from May 23 to June 8 next.

In one particular at any rate the performance this year should be superior to those of past years, and that is the matter of the jumping competition for officers, for which it has been decided to offer a prize of £100 (\$500) in addition to the challenge cup valued at 50 guineas, given in previous competitions, which is held for one year only.

The personal expense to which officers have been put on former occasions have, it is thought, far outweighed the inducements offered, and it is hoped that the prize now sanctioned will result in keener competition and a higher standard of excellence.

UGANDA BOUNDS SETTLED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—It is announced that the delimitation of the Anglo-German-Belgian boundaries in Uganda has now been completed. The British section of the boundary commission, however, will not return to England for the present, as it has been charged with the carrying out of a topographical survey of the western province of Uganda.

RUSSIA DECORATES PROFESSOR

(Special to the Monitor)
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—On the occasion of the Russian New Year Prof. William Sharpe Wilson, M. A., of Aberdeen University, received the order of St. Stanislas, third class.

FRENCH TOURIST
AGENCY IN LONDON
OPEN TO VISITORS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Next door to the "coin de France" in Green street, Leicester square, some premises have been acquired for the purpose of forming an Anglo-French tourist agency and bureau de change in London. Part of the building will be used for receptions and will resemble an ordinary club in many points.

The building was opened by M. de Coppel, consul-general of France, and many distinguished Frenchmen were present. M. de Coppel said that the establishment of a tourist agency for giving information to the English people on the subject of France and to French people, who were visitors in this country, on the subject of Great Britain, would do much to cement the two great nations together.

ANGLO-GERMAN
AMITY DESIRED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The "old boys" of Heidelberg College with which is incorporated Neuenheim College assembled in the Trocadero restaurant for their nineteenth annual reunion. Dr. Holzberg, the German principal presided, the English principal, A. B. Catty, being also present.

Dr. Holzberg, in reply to the toast of "the college," said that a war between England and Germany would be as disastrous to the victors as to the vanquished. He had received a telegram from Lord Lansdale in which his lordship said he regarded the interests of both countries as similar, England being the largest consumer of German-made goods, while there were thousands of German colonists under the British flag, yet still claiming German nationality.

"My one wish," Lord Lansdale added, "is mutual understanding to the benefit of both nations."

GERMANY'S TRADE
ON THE INCREASE

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN—Official statistics have been issued with regard to German trade for the year 1911. These statistics show that imports for home consumption, exclusive of precious metals, amounted to 9,544,800,000 marks (£477,040,000) as compared to 8,920,000,000 (£446,500,000) in 1910. The exports of home produce, exclusive of precious metals, was 8,101,800,000 marks (£405,090,000) as compared with 7,474,600,000 marks (£373,730,000) in 1910.

GERMAN HOUSES
ELECT CHAIRMEN

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN—Herr von Wedel-Piesdorf has been elected president of the upper house in succession to Baron Montautel, who declined to stand again. Baron von Erffa has also been elected president of the lower house. He has been for many years a member of the Conservative party and was elected to the post of president with a majority of 347 votes.

MUSIC HALL GETS
SIR HERBERT TREE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Sir Herbert Tree, as a result of the lord chamberlain's decision in regard to plays on the variety stage is to make his appearance at the Palace theater of varieties in Rudyard Kipling's "The Man Who Was." Sir Herbert's engagement is to last for four weeks, and it is possible that he will appear in "The Van Dyck" for the last fortnight.

WELLESLEY GRANT MAINTAINED

(Special to the Monitor)
BRUSSELS, Belgium.—A recent statement of the Belgian minister of finance made in reply to a question in the Chamber recalls the fact that an annual grant is made by the Belgian government to the descendants of the Duke of Wellington, thanks to whose victory at Waterloo Belgium was saved from the clutches of Napoleon. The possibility of the commutation of the grant was, it appears, considered in 1891, but the then minister of finance was opposed to the idea.

WIRELESS FOR CHELMSFORD

(Special to the Monitor)
CHELMSFORD, Eng.—A factory is about to be erected by the Marconi company at Chelmsford and every facility is promised by the town council and the Great Eastern Railway Company.

EDUCATION MINISTER
IN FRANCE OUTLINES
HIS OFFICIAL POLICY

M. Guist'hau Considers Communal School as Basis of Primary Education and Hopes for Boarding System

SEEKS COOPERATION

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS—In an interview granted by the new minister of education, M. Guist'hau, to a representative of the Journal, a rapid sketch of the ministerial program was given.

"I consider," said M. Guist'hau, "that the communal school is the basis of our primary education. To these schools all children should be sent. As mayor of the large town of Nantes, I had occasion to become very interested in primary education and everything concerned with it, and neglected nothing to perfect the system. My desire is to get the parents of the children to send them more freely than they do at present, and in time I hope to introduce the system of boarding the children. The teaching in these schools is of a high standard and those who win scholarships take the highest places in the secondary schools."

After the primary course M. Guist'hau considers that the pupils should pass to either technical or professional branches or else to the secondary schools. The new minister's one idea with regard to professional and technical education is to secure cooperation and full agreement between the ministries of commerce and education, and that they should work with the sole object of bringing about the best results. To this end M. Guist'hau intends to devote his best energies. For those not entering upon the technical course, M. Guist'hau wishes for them nothing better than a classical education.

"I love and always have loved the classics," said the minister, "and throughout my career as barrister and mayor I have been brought in contact with men of all professions and I have found that though those business men who had not had a classical education might excel in their special line, yet those who in their youth had learnt Latin and Greek had a much greater power of assimilation and had much broader views which enabled them to consider questions of all kinds with a wide understanding and from a very high standpoint."

As for himself, M. Guist'hau concluded, his career had often called him away from his favorite studies, but he had always returned to the perusal of classical authors with delight.

DICKENS' EDITION PRESENTED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—T. Puzey of Cricklewood has presented to the library of the corporation of the city of London a first edition of "Little Dorrit." It consists of 18 monthly parts in their original green paper covers, the first being published in 1855, and is illustrated by H. K. Brown.

The Monitor
ON
SATURDAY

Is Now Running
Two Pages for
The Boys and Girls
In Which Appear

The Busyville Bees

comical illustrations by Fildred Triggs, with a story in verse by M. L. Baum, embodying information about flowers in a very delightful manner.

Wonder Book of Nature

Illustrated stories of Remarkable Caves; of Volcanoes and Strange Mountain Forms; of Natural Bridges, Great Waterfalls, Lakes and Glaciers; of Wonderful Plants, Birds, Beasts and Fishes.

Junior Philatelist

A department (bi-weekly) on postage stamp collecting and all matters relating to this enterprising pursuit, which teaches both history and geography.

The Camera Contest

is still open, and a dollar award is made each week to the youthful photographer who sends in the most acceptable picture of children at play, school scenes, historic places, picturesque views, quiet houses, city or country scenes, either characteristic or unusual. (Blue prints not available.) Address "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

Poems, Puzzles and Short Stories

are also printed on these pages on Saturday and a great variety of other matter both entertaining and instructive.

The Monitor has a Children's Department every day, but devotes more room to the young people on Saturday than on other days.

Anniversary Invitations
For All Occasions
Ward's ENGRAVED OR PRINTED
57-63 Franklin St.

THE HOME FORUM

DOMESTIC ART EXPERIMENT AT SMITH

THERE is a good deal of interest expressed in a new experiment which is to be tried at Smith College. Lawrence house, on the campus, has always been one of the popular houses, and in general it may be remarked that to live on the campus is the earnest desire of every student, though many, either from lack of rooms or because the cost has been rather more on the campus, have had to live in the small boarding houses in the village.

Now, however, Lawrence house is to be run on a different basis than heretofore, in order that the girls who need it may have their living at less expense, and what is even more important, in order that all girls interested in the courses in domestic training may have what may be called laboratory practice on a large scale.

There is to be but one servant in this house of 60 girls—the cook—and all the rest of the work will be done under a systematic regime by the girls themselves. They will serve the meals, clear away, wash dishes, sweep and dust and clean and probably do such part of the laundry as is done in the

house. All this is to be arranged so that the girls will gain a practical knowledge of the various problems of domestic service, and thus go forth from the college better equipped to help the public find

Woman Writers Popular

RECENT estimates of the best selling books of the day, based on figures for 1911, show that books by women headed the list for seven months out of the 12, and that the total list for several of the months had more women than men in it, besides. Truly, the world seems to have stepped a long way ahead of the time when Dr. Johnson could see in a woman's attempt to write a book something so against the whole order of nature that he compared it to the antics of a trained animal. It was not for him a question whether she did the thing well; that she should do it at all struck him with wonder.

Give, looking for nothing again—that is, without consideration of future advantages.—Bishop Taylor.

how to improve this department of social service. They will learn how hard it is to do many of the parts of housework well, and also by experiment learn the best ways of doing these things.

It is expected that many girls of the domestic training classes will live at Lawrence house next year, and a good many, too, who will be glad of the reduction of \$100 on the year's expense made possible by doing away with the small army of maids that has hitherto kept the house comfortable for the young ladies.

Grace on thy heart each past "red-letter" day!
Forget not all the sunshine of the way
By which the Lord hath led thee:
Unanswered prayers
And joys unasked, strange blessings,
And joys unasked, strange blessings,
Grand promise-echoes! Thus thy life shall be
One record of His love and faithfulness to thee.
—Frances Ridley Havergal.

In all good architecture the artistic form must be the result of practical considerations. . . . The matter of fact not only does not exclude the beautiful, but does approach it.—H. P. Berlage.

GENERAL BADEN-POWELL AS AUTHOR

THE boy scout movement keeps on developing. One of the latest features is a campaign on behalf of sound pure literature for boys. In the scouts' manual, at the close of every chapter, from half-a-dozen to 20 titles of books are given, destined to have a good influence on character building or else informative. Reliable handbooks on every useful subject, stories of bravery and chivalry and moral courage, biographies of noble men and books teaching kindness to animals, as well as every branch of nature study, are listed. Now, this movement is extend-

ing farther, and General Baden-Powell is himself editing a series of cheap boys' books to supplant the lurid trash that even scouts indulge in. "B-P's Books for Boys" are issued at 4d. each, and include picked works of Kingston, Manville Fenn, Frank Bullen, Henty—good, stirring stories with a helpful lesson in courage or kindness in the background.

Baden-Powell recognizes the only way effectually to deal with the evil of unwholesome literature is to put good looks in place of bad. In a personal letter the other day he emphasized this point by saying, "I greatly believe with you, whatever the counter-attraction, it is as well, instead of fighting it, to utilize it in the best way for educating the boys—just as with the cinematograph. It is only a matter of eliminating the undesirable pictures, and there are plenty of good and useful ones to replace them."

There is no doubt that the scout movement has adopted the desirable qualities of military organization and is "eliminating the undesirable pictures" of warfare and replacing them with the good and useful ones of universal service. "The little friends of all the world" (people and animals included) is Baden-Powell's ideal for the scouts. "By continually watching

animals in their natural state one gets to like them too well to shoot them. The whole sport of hunting animals lies in the woodcraft of stalking them, not in the killing," says he in one of his yarns. The spirit of the scout movement is good will to all—and the scout is trained to be efficient so that he can express that good will in the practical incidents of every day.

The study of Baden-Powell's writings introduces one to an author of a delightful, fresh and simple turn of mind, who never writes a word without the distinct and definite purpose of helping the building of the future of the world. The weekly magazine, the Scout, in which he writes regularly and whose editorial policy he controls, the many handbooks, books of yarns and so forth, he has written, and the amount of pamphlet literature now issued from headquarters under his direction seem to indicate that he is one more of those who find the pen is mightier than the sword, and who are availing themselves of the direct road to the minds of the people.

Watch and work as never before this year for the coming kingdom.—Christian World.

WORLD GOES TO LONDON FOR DIAMONDS

EVERY large city of Europe and of the United States and South America has sent buyers to the great diamond sale in London. Amsterdam and Antwerp are known all over the world as the two great market places for cut diamonds, but London still holds its place as the chief center of trade for the uncut stones.

Only recognized dealers attend this great market place, for the bartering is done in sums which run into five figures. An expert by merely glancing at the diamonds can determine their value, therefore there is little haggling over the price of stones. The dealers know too well the exact value of each lot. The stones range from the most modest diamond which adorns the smallest ring to the very largest destined to ornament the turban of some eastern potentate. These buyers make no mistakes and nothing that is not worthy of their trade is ever brought to this market.

The uncut diamonds are taken to Amsterdam where they are polished and cut. Here other dealers and jewelers buy the highly finished and polished stones. It is said that the work of judging dia-



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
HATTON GARDEN, THE GREAT UN-CUT DIAMOND CENTER OF LONDON.
Diamonds is so arduous that it is never undertaken for a longer period than two hours by even the most experienced expert.

RIGHTEOUS JUDGMENT

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE wise king of Israel wrote long ago: "By mercy and truth iniquity is purged." Humanity has been slowly awakening since then to the fact that the only basis upon which one may legitimately sit in judgment upon one's fellows is that which admits of the largest mercy and tenderness. In this respect the life of the mighty Nazarene stands as a guiding light and nothing can silence the Gospel.

It is evident that Christ Jesus recognized the distinction between personal estimation and divine conception for he said of the former, "Judge not that ye be not judged," but of the latter, that which he taught and practiced, "If I judge, my judgment is just." The secret of his correct analysis of all things lay in his unswerving adherence to the fact that God is All-in-all, which fact denies to evil in character or activity those attributes of substance and power which would identify them as actual conditions. From this basis the only judgment of which he was capable was that divine love which differentiated between man and evil, designating the former as the beloved of God to be recognized and brought to light through spiritual understanding and the latter as a false sense mentally entertained until destroyed by the light of truth.

Thus it is recorded how he successfully separated man from that "devil," or evil, called insanity and one whom others condemned as insane was proven by the Master to be ready and willing to entertain the true idea of God. At

another time he healed one who was considered an incurable invalid through differentiating between her whom he called a "daughter of Abraham" and the "devil" which had bound her.

The teachings of the Christ have revealed a universe of Spirit wherein is no process of condemnation or destruction, no law of evil nor any power to harm. Those who would follow in the line of his demonstration of the presence of such universe must maintain the divine conception of being which does successfully eliminate all that is opposed to the freedom and peace of man.

One must understand that he dwells in the realm of Mind. This reveals that all processes of human salvation have to do with states and stages of consciousness wherein the way has been made plain to overcome everything partaking of the nature of false concepts including all sin and disease. When the Master cast out evil he did it with the understanding that there was no Principle or Truth to it for the one and only Cause he recognized was entirely good. He resisted contrary suggestions as to the nature of man though such suggestions appeared as material conditions. In the words of the Revelator he cast down the accuser of our brethren and it is in the line of this endeavor that Christian Science teaches that man's superiority to evil must be exercised.

As the disciple of today discovers the spotless purity of spiritual creation through demonstrating the truth of pure spiritual concepts, this correct standard of judgment unfolds within him a love for divine Principle and man founded upon his understanding of their unalterable loveliness.

This divine idea has a twofold effect; it enables the one who entertains it to rise spontaneously above such evil as seemed to control him and it is instrumental in effecting the release of others. Through it one is actually able to keep the first and greatest commandment for it recognizes one infinite reality, one absolutely good Truth. He who has experienced the freedom coincident with this purity of thought is not likely to relinquish it through the thoughtless acceptance of inferior beliefs about others, for he realizes that that which he accepts as true becomes a part of his consciousness and will thus have an influence upon his experience. He furthermore has learned to regard himself in this relation to divine Love and finds it no longer difficult to express that cordial fellowship and gracious helpfulness that opens the door of peace for both him that gives and him that receives. Having learned to regard his fellows from the standpoint of Principle and not personal sense, he greatly assists them in recognizing their real being and in casting out the false suggestions of selfishness in evil with which they may have identified themselves. In this way the true Christian unites the justice of spiritual judgment with that love that makes free.

Nor is this method of coping with evil a careless one. One who thus judges is neither likely to be superficial, to call evil good nor to excuse error. The de-

claration of evil's nothingness is in the way of demonstration, and the fruit of its denial is sufficient justification of the position. The fact is that when one recognizes the erroneous nature of evil he is in the only position from which it may be exposed to advantage. Scientists are instructed to "expose and denounce the claims of evil and disease in all their forms, but realize no reality in them" (Science and Health, p. 447). It is because one mentally keeps the commandment about bearing false witness through holding fast to the Christ Ideal that one may point out the mistakes of others without that sense of personal condemnation which but fastens sin and disease upon mankind. The spiritual thinker understands the only true witness to be that which testifies to the actual relation of man to God, wherein man naturally expresses only the divine qualities of being.

Those who would be just have need to know the Principle of justice and actual poise in this regard is possible only as one's judgment is spiritual. If one undertakes the study of the Scriptures in the light of the teachings of Christian Science they are found to be a wonderful statute book declaring the law of Spirit applying to man in the image of God. Through applying this law in judgment and permitting it to govern one's activities in relation to others one may demonstrate as did Jesus the superiority of Spirit over matter, the true over the false, and will find that his experience will prove the nature of divine Principle, the one supreme Law-giver to be Love.

WHEN CITY COMES BACK TO FARM

FARMING requires the greatest industry, the keenest intellect and the best training of all of the professions. A day's skilled labor on the farm at the present time produces twice as much food as it did 50 years ago.

Paying cash for labor is a burden to the farmer which is well-nigh intolerable, and yet if he does his own work he must either have a very small farm or a very large family of boys and girls, who, moreover, are likely to leave him as they approach their majority, writes Dr. Harvey W. Wiley in the Century.

What, then, are we to do to stop the migration from the farm to the city?

Practise Essential

That musicians are made, not born, is the declaration of an association of professional music men, incorporated lately at Hartford, Conn. The articles of incorporation say:

"It is also the object of our members to meet at rehearsals and practise our respective instruments diligently, so that we may master the playing of music, which is an art that cannot be purchased or inherited, but can only be acquired by hard and constant practise."

The answer, it seems to me, is a simple one—make the farm a more productive place than the city, and its prospects for a career more certain.

When people come back from the city to the farm, as I picture the farm in the future, it will not be to lead a life of dreary labor, but rather to engage in an occupation which will command intelligence and the best business capacity.

When the city comes back to the country it will come with culture, with intelligence and with knowledge.

The United States has now just 50 cities with population in excess of 100,000 with a total of 20,000,000. More than half of this total is in the first five cities. The last of the list is Albany, with 100,253; it just scraped under the wire, as Los Angeles did 10 years ago. Only two California cities appear, San Francisco, which is eleventh in the list and Los Angeles, which is seventeenth. Three states have five cities each in the list, New York, Massachusetts and Ohio.—Denver Municipal Facts.

Am I not in God's hands, and my beloved likewise?—Fredericka Rowan.

DR. HIBBEN'S PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE

JOHN GRIER HIBBEN, president-elect of Princeton University, lectured before the western New York branch of collegiate alumnae in Buffalo, on a recent Saturday afternoon, choosing as his subject "A Philosophy of Life." Dr. Hibben defined philosophy as an interpretation of life as a whole. Emphasis was placed upon the theory that ideas are facts as really and conclusively as are the occurrences appealing primarily to the physical senses.

In the course of his address the lecturer dwelt upon the popular objections to the study of philosophy, and he cleared them away with unanswerable illustrations of the services rendered by "the science of sciences." A strong refutation was made to the current fallacy that "common sense" precludes the philosophy view of life; "for," said Dr. Hibben, "common sense tells you that the sun rises and sets and that the earth stands still." Even in every-day occurrences "common sense" must be corrected

by philosophic interpretation. In reviewing the progress made during the last century in the natural sciences, Dr. Hibben called attention to the researches of a distinguished physicist recently come to Princeton, Dr. Richardson of the Cavendish laboratories of Cambridge University, England. As a result of these researches Dr. Richardson announces that an atom of matter consists of 1800 electrons ceaselessly whirling about one another in space—a theory entirely unknown a decade ago. This new theory of matter is as astounding to the physical senses as are the declarations of pure metaphysics; even in the realm of the material we are forced to set aside the testing of our senses as infallible criteria of what we may accept as truth. It is the province of philosophy to lead to truth; by his perception of truth man may gather up the fragments of life and by his correct interpretation of them bind them into a complete whole.

Housewives Take a Hand

The various efforts to solve the problem of the high cost of living that the Chicago women are said to be making are reported in one particular to have had immediate practical effect. It is said that the resolve of the housewives and restaurant keepers not to buy butter at the high price has resulted in a reduction of one cent a pound. The consumption of butter fell off 30 per cent in that week of experiment. A continuation of the butter embargo would result, it is said, in normal prices. The suit by the government against the butter and egg board also helped the cause.

Fancy such a thing as "butter and egg board"? Many of us are glad to get bread and butter board with an egg for Sunday morning breakfast.

Impressionism

The term impressionist has been applied to that school of painters who departed from the old traditions of academic inspiration, for the individual working out of each problem that presented itself to the artist, that is to say, the working out of every impression received by the painter through personal interpretation, untrammelled by the example of precedent. Of the early group that really brought impressionism to the front, Monet, Pissarro, Berthe Morisot and Mary Cassatt are familiar names.—World Today.

Science And Health

With Key to the Scriptures

The Text Book of Christian Science by

MARY BAKER EDDY

A complete list of Mrs. Eddy's works on Christian Science with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application

ADDRESS

Allison V. Stewart PUBLISHER

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts. BOSTON, MASS.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "The Christian Science Sentinel," "The Herald of Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief.
ALEXANDER LODGES, Managing Editor.
All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Post-office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL PREPAID

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

Daily, one year \$5.00
Daily, six months 3.00
In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Long Distance Tel.—Back Bay 4330. Eight Trunk Lines.

Eastern Advertising Offices, Suites 2092 and 2093 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.
Western Advertising Office, Suite 750, People's Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St., Chicago.
European Bureau, Amberley House, Norfolk St., London.

Originals of the Spectator

One of the most interesting books sold at a recent library sale in New York is described in the Sun as the Spectator, numbers 1-635, said by Arthur Swann, clerk of the sale, to be probably the most complete set known to collectors. The papers are bound in two columns folio, in green vellum and are entirely uncut. The copy was formerly in the libraries of Lord Hope and the Earl of Munster. Two legal papers are inserted containing copies of contracts and agreements between the publisher and Addison and Steele. In addition to the papers by Addison and Steele the set includes Pope's "Messiah," which made its first appearance in No. 338, and three other contributions by Pope.

Renunciation

The fading of night into fragrance of morn,
The faint, sweet fluting of birds—
The dying of self whence peace is born,
The heart's first finding of words!

New light in the East reaching forth to the West.

The call of the risen day—
The soul's glad turning to what is best,
The putting of dreams away!

—Agnes G. Smith.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Scott's Good Memory

One of the notable traits of Sir Walter Scott, the famous writer, was his memory. He used to ride far and long, deep into the Scotch countryside looking for material for his literary work in the old legends and ballads of the people. Things that he heard said or related or sung stayed by him almost word for word for years.

James Hogg, known as the Ettrick Shepherd, tells a remarkable instance of this memory. One day when he and Scott and another friend were jaunting together they sat fishing on a river bank when Scott asked his good friend James, the author of the ballad of "Gilman's Clough," to recite it. Now this ballad had never been printed, and when James got half way through he forgot, and had to stop. Scott, to his surprise, immediately took it up again at the beginning and proceeded to recite the whole poem word for word. It appears that Scott had heard it only once three years before, but had been so struck with it that he had repeated it several times for his friends and so retained it after

the author had himself nearly forgotten it.

Southey's poem, "The Abbot of Aberbrothock," was another ballad which Scott, after hearing the writer recite it but once, remembered word for word.

Some Big Front Teeth

The collection of horns in the zoological park contains the remarkable double tusk of the narwhal. The spiral shafts of ivory are each eight feet long, and are the two enormously developed front teeth of the animal. A single tusk of the kind is not uncommon, but such double specimens are exceedingly rare. These were obtained by a whaler in the arctic seas, and were bought in Scotland by the park for \$450. They are regarded as the finest specimens of the kind.—St. Nicholas.

Today's Puzzle

JUMBLED PROVERBS

1. Ten orny oate eacgrind of royu tochl.
2. A little niar syal cmhu stud.
3. Tteerb etal nigt eernv.

ANSWER TO YIGZAG PUZZLE

Hat, cot, far, ash, eel. Word is horse.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, February 2, 1912

Guarding a Great Water Shed

CANADA will not realize how much it owes a hydraulic engineer whose name is not at present deemed of great consequence, but who has made a report to the Ontario government on the application of the Georgian Bay Ship Canal Company for the renewal of its charter, until it awakens to the fact that this engineer has, perhaps, preserved for it and for its people forever control over one of the most magnificent watersheds in the world. This would not have meant much twenty or thirty years ago, when the control of watersheds, save as a means of protection against floods, was not esteemed a very desirable thing; but in these days, when it is beginning to be seen that water is power, control has a very deep meaning.

The hydraulic engineer in question analyzes and criticizes the charter which it is desired shall be renewed and he finds that the construction of a ship canal under its privileges will be a very small matter compared with the development of water power which its terms will permit. If we assume, he says, a canal prism having about the same cross-sectional area as the enlarged sections of the Trent Valley canal, "this channel velocity would deliver sufficient water to produce 360 mechanical horsepower per foot of head; or if we assume a ship canal cross-section of, say, 22 feet deep and 100 feet wide, this velocity would deliver sufficient power to produce 1000 mechanical horsepower per foot of head." In this manner does this hydraulic engineer specifically set forth, one after another, the numerous opportunities that may be placed within the company's hands for acquiring control of a vast natural power-producing resource that never should be permitted to pass away from the public.

It is well worth while to quote him a little farther: "If the company were to build a canal of similar dimensions to the Trent Valley canal," he says, "they would have control under their act of about 260,000 net mechanical horsepower, or if they built a ship canal they would have control of 720,000 net mechanical horsepower. For all that this act says to the contrary, inasmuch as no limit is set upon the cross-sectional area of the navigable channels, we might state that this company, under the act, would acquire exclusive control of all undeveloped waterpowers on the Ottawa, Mattawa and French rivers."

Let the reader take a map of proper scale and study for himself what this means. He cannot fail to be struck by the enormity of the concession asked and with the stupendous privileges which it involves. It will be strange if the province of Ontario and the Dominion of Canada shall overlook or underestimate the value of the power that may be developed in the future in this great watershed of the north.

As to the Sites of Cities

A PERSON who had not mastered the law of cause and effect sufficiently to satisfy himself on the point once asked the question, "Why is it that rivers nearly always flow by large cities?" He has been much derided, of course, for not understanding that the cities sought the rivers rather than the rivers the cities. But if one should ask, "Why is it that city builders frequently select the worst possible sites when they would not have to go very far to find better ones?" the answer will not come so easily. It is seldom within the power of man to found a great city. What he does usually is to start one unconsciously. Great cities have been founded designedly, but leaving those of biblical history out of the discussion and coming down to modern times, we find Peter the Great founding St. Petersburg in a swamp. If we cross the Atlantic and come still nearer to our own times, we find the commissioners appointed to select a site for a national capital of the United States choosing what in after years was often and fittingly described as a mudhole.

Yet St. Petersburg and Washington have become beautiful cities. Both give promise now of ranking with the first of the world's capitals. As in the case of London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna and Brussels, government aid has supplemented private enterprise in making them what they are. In the United States, however, there are many great cities that have grown up on sites of the most discouraging character, without aid from any exterior source and despite handicaps of the most serious nature. It is pleasant, because it discloses a generosity that is always agreeable, to find the Globe-Democrat of St. Louis taking up the defense of Chicago in answer to Mr. Edison's recent remark with reference to the latter: "But, oh, so dirty and ugly." He is told that if he had been born long enough ago to look over the flat swamps and jungle of cattails in the region around the sluggish mouth of the Chicago river he would have said that no human power could rear a city there of 2,000,000 inhabitants. Fifty years ago the business center of Chicago—the district now within the famous loop where a few square feet of real estate represents a small fortune—had to be raised from twelve to sixteen feet in order that it might be made habitable for a relatively small number of people.

St. Louis is proud of her own site, but she is one of the few river towns that have a right to be. West and South many of the most beautiful and flourishing cities of today have evolved from the most desiring and most miserable of settlements and small towns. Kansas City is a striking illustration of the fact that cities grow much oftener than they are made. But such illustrations are not confined to the West and South. Topographically, some of the great cities of the Atlantic coast today are as different from what they were a hundred years ago as black from white. The greater part of present-day Boston stands on "made land." Manhattan has been redeemed from rocky desolation. Speaking generally and broadly, it has not been the site that has made the American city, nor altogether the location. It has been, on the one hand, those trade currents that have always been beyond human control, though not beyond human influence, and, on the other hand, the ability of the population, small or large, to recognize advantages and to make the most of opportunities.

ONE of the slogans of the Pacific West at present is "Fair Play for the Homesteader." He should have it every time. It is no easy matter, at best, to be a homesteader of the right sort.

WITHDRAWAL of a substantial portion of the American army in the Philippines and increase of the military force in Hawaii indicate that conditions in the archipelago taken from Spain are more favorable to the authority of the United States, and that the smaller cluster of islands taken from the native dynasty in 1893 is henceforth to be an important strategic naval and military base, the plan being soon to send thither not only troops now in the Philippines but also some from the mainland. With Pearl harbor fortified and the islands serving as a garrison for troops, the government at Washington will feel more complacent facing problems of strategy involved in possible war. Recent official reports on racial conditions in Hawaii and a census of non-Americans with military training who reside there no doubt have had something to do with the determination to garrison the islands. Introduction of this element will materially affect the social life of Honolulu in all its grades.

The partial withdrawal of regular army troops from the Philippines will leave the task of preserving order and defending American interests largely to a constabulary force, officered by Americans but manned by natives. The comparatively short time in which this efficient policing agency has been gathered and been trained to a point of efficiency and reliability speaks well for all concerned. No such step could have been taken voluntarily and without any humanitarian cry for it in the states if the insular officials had not felt that it was prudent to run the risk. Revived trade, diffused prosperity, local home rule, a larger measure of control of insular affairs and friendlier feelings between Filipinos and Americans due to contacts from common duties and privileges in ordinary life, all have contributed to change the situation since Aguinaldo symbolized revolt against American rule. Both Filipino publicist and American official foresee a time of essential independence and complete home rule for the islands; but the best men of both races now are opportunists and are waiting for school education and training in use of political power, exercised in local communities and in the provincial assembly, to have done a more general and convincing work of preparation before the United States steps aside.

It May Be the "State of Manhattan"

CITIES have been detached from counties in the United States to become counties in their own right. There have been several instances in which population has attempted to assert its superiority over territory. Because it paid so large a share of the state taxes and yet was compelled to let representatives from the rural districts say how the revenue should be spent, Chicago once expressed a desire to withdraw from the state of Illinois and become a state in itself. Kansas City, Mo., at one time proposed that it be permitted to go over to the state from which it takes its name. However, in each of these cases the cause of discontent or disaffection was soon removed, and not a word of secession has been heard in years. The last state to part with any of its territory for any reason was Virginia, and conditions that brought this about have also happily vanished.

Now there is some talk of setting Greater New York and Long Island aside as a sovereign state of the Union, to be called Manhattan. Of course, the talk is purely along speculative lines. It is doubtful if anybody entertains it seriously. Yet that it should find lodgment anywhere is interesting.

It arises, no doubt, from the egotism that, unless carefully guarded against, will obtain a strong hold on the consciousness of any large community. From time immemorial the dwellers in towns and cities have been addicted to a habit of thought that has brought them into more or less antagonism with those outside the walls. The disposition of city dwellers even in our day is to hold their heads high above the small townspeople and the agricultural class, and this notwithstanding that the large city could not long maintain itself if it were not recruited from the country.

As a matter of fact, not New York city only, but all large cities, often take themselves too seriously. They are really dependents. They have no resources of their own. They are nothing but what the country round about or back of them has made them. Not one of them could exist without the country. They drift into the way of forgetting that the rural districts are far more necessary to them than they are to the rural districts, that the wealth of the nation, of the world, is in the soil; and forgetting this they tend to become conceited, self-satisfied, self-sufficient and, if they are not watchful, to get a view that is narrow and provincial. The great city is only a cog in the wheel; it is far from being the wheel.

THERE is a good chance that when war has been abolished, it will have been done largely from the world's sense of self-contradiction. In the days when commerce and affairs of all kinds were much more primitive, the processes of war could be carried on without many complicated questions arising. But all that has been changed, and nowhere is the fact more marked than in the difficulty presented to international law in defining what is contraband of war. One of the most recent examples is afforded in the case of the seizure by the Italians of a French aeroplane on the ground that it was contraband of war. When Italy chose the particular place for a war that she did, she assumed the risk of becoming more or less of a disturber of traffic owing to the scene of her activities being so close to international trade routes. Large, wealthy, busy nations do not like to be disturbed in their carrying business, even in the cause of Italian civilization. So it is that the French have not liked to see one of their countrymen orphaned of his aeroplane and have resented it. But, say the Italians, it is not a good aeroplane, it is an aeroplane of intentions the most sinister; therefore it is contraband. Why? asks the French owner. Because it is going to be employed by the Turks that they may volplane on the children of Tasso. This is grave; the Turk must be circumvented; hence the seizure of the aeroplane and the indignation of the French owner.

But what is contraband, asks the curious reader? Well, whatever international lawyers may tell us that are laymen, contraband is what is left out of nations' efforts to keep everything away from an hostile belligerent that may help him. They cannot keep everything away from such a belligerent, so they do the best they can and make mutual agreements that such and such articles shall be contraband and others not contraband. So far, so good. But man is very ingenious and is always hammering away at this or that

Military Forces in Pacific

invention that, curiously enough, is often found useful to belligerents. The world moves, in this respect as in others; but if it did not, this little matter of contraband would be very easily settled. We may assert confidently that, with the possible exception of the republic of Hayti, all the other powers at any time would be willing to bind themselves to the contraband status of battle-axes. But aeroplanes are more difficult to deal with—they have, to be sure, a civil status, but they can have a military status as well. The reader may be surprised to be told that flour, too, is contraband, but he will see the force of the contention when he realizes that an army fortified with toast in the morning and muffins for tea, can fight a very long time. But how would flour and aeroplanes figure at all in the question if they were not sold to belligerents by third parties and sometimes by the belligerents themselves? We leave the answer to the reader and ask him another question. Suppose all articles were declared contraband, would not men prefer business to war?

ONE indictment against democracy is its alleged leveling-down process. To bring better conditions for the many, so it is said, it is necessary to handicap the few, to put bounds to the limits of individual power and acquisition. The impeachment is denied by some defenders of democracy on the ground of its failure to correspond with the facts. Democracy, they say, gives the freest opportunity for the highest percentage of achievement by individuals, because vastly increasing the area of human soil from which favoring hardy and aspiring shoots may spring. This was the idea of Emerson when he said that "America spells opportunity." Other champions of democracy do not deny that it checks individuals; but they claim that the general process in its effect on all citizens is one of leveling up rather than of leveling down.

One of the most characteristic and loyally supported manifestations of the democratic spirit in the United States is the public school system. Obviously, schools supported by taxation, open to all and involving, in urban centers at least, elaborate apparatus and a varied curriculum, cannot be adjusted to a very flexible standard of administration or teaching. The natural tendency is to attempt to meet the average pupil's need and to so deal with the student body as to establish the fewest precedents for exceptional cases. This process undoubtedly makes for a maximum of ease in administration; but of late years the query has been raised with increasing insistency as to whether it is not a plan harmful to the persons for whom the schools exist, namely, the pupils, and a system that ultimately deprives the community of some of its finest assets, namely, men and women of genius and independence. In other words, a more thorough study of school methods and results has led many educators and not a few communities to insist on a changed point of view. Individual pupils are to be conserved where they loom up as exceptional, and not held back for the many. Promotion is to take place when achieved and not solely at a conventional, fixed time. Teachers are to be authorized to give exceptional care and facilities to pupils of marked promise. In short, the rights of the minority under a democratic system of education are at last being recognized. This new point of view, if generally adopted, will substantially alter conditions in the nation within a generation. Much of the lack of individuality and independence of thought and action characteristic of Americans as compared with men of other nations is due to the educational standards that have checked and held back aggressive and individual students and have forced conformity to the average type. Now the bureau of education at Washington is reported as just having issued a document massing opinion by educators favorable to far more flexibility in curriculum and in methods of school administration in order that it may conserve individualism and avoid uniformity that stifles development.

THE other day Mayor Gaynor, on examining some public school children in his city, discovered that the prevailing notion was that soft-boiled eggs should be boiled for six minutes. He knew that this was wrong, because he has lived in the country, where they sometimes have real eggs even in the winter time, and he wanted to show the children that he knew it. So he said in substance: "No, children, soft-boiled eggs should not be boiled six minutes. I'm surprised to hear you say so. Soft-boiled eggs should be boiled four minutes."

Since then there has been great commotion in New York among that small but influential class of people who can afford to have eggs for breakfast. Some say that Mayor Gaynor was either misquoted by newspapers unfriendly to him or that he got his information on this subject from a clumsy translation of Epictetus, while others support him in his contention on the ground that if he doesn't know how long a soft-boiled egg ought to be boiled they would like to know who does?

Another, and a less emotional class, is carrying on a discussion of the subject along broader lines. It is held by many that they have had splendid results from a six-minute boil, by others that six minutes have invariably given them hard-boiled rather than soft-boiled eggs; and there are testimonies that seem to be backed by actual experience going to show that an egg can be soft-boiled all the way from thirty seconds to three minutes.

Of course, this controversy arises mainly from a misunderstanding. Some start to boil an egg in cold water, others in water from which the chill has been removed, others in luke-warm water, others in warm water, others in hot water and others in superheated water, and all take the time required for the boiling as the standard. Again, some take eggs that have long been in cold storage, others take eggs that came from the farm last summer or last fall or last spring, while a few take eggs that are actually fresh, and all expect these eggs to half-boil in the same time.

The principal trouble, after all, is with the cook books. These should not speak of eggs as if they were all alike, and they should be more explicit in telling whether the cooking of a soft-boiled egg begins when it is placed over the fire in a saucepan full of cold water or when the water begins to boil. If this were done, Mayor Gaynor would not now find himself placed in almost as awkward a position as some of the avowed candidates for the presidency. It is possible, of course, that he could explain to everybody's satisfaction, but it is not possible to get everybody to listen to an explanation.

ST. LOUIS has been approaching its people's bridge project for so long a time that the bridge-approach problem should now be solved.

Minority Rights in Schools

Mayor Gaynor on Soft-Boiled Eggs

Contraband and Trade